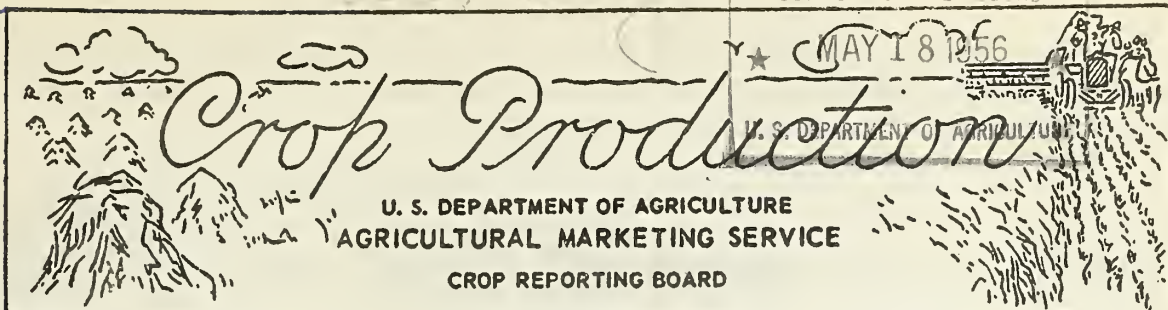


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October 11, 1955

3:00 P.M. (E.S.T.)

UNITED STATES CROP SUMMARY AS OF  
OCTOBER 1, 1955

Corn is estimated at 3,118 million bushels, about the same as forecast September 1, but 5 percent more than last year.

Soybeans are estimated at 375 million bushels, 3 percent less than September 1, but 9 percent more than last year's previous record crop.

Sorghum Grain is estimated at 229 million bushels, 1 percent more than September 1, and 12 percent more than last year.

Spring Wheat is estimated at 226 million bushels, slightly less than September 1.  
All Wheat is estimated at 916 million bushels, down 6 percent from last year.

Rice is estimated at 50 million bags, 3 percent more than September 1, but 15 percent less than last year.

Peanuts are estimated at 1,750 million pounds, 4 percent more than September 1, and 71 percent more than last year.

Hay is estimated at a record 109,9 million tons, 1 percent more than September 1, and 5 percent more than last year.

Potatoes are estimated at 387 million bushels, 1 percent less than September 1, but 9 percent more than last year.

Apples are estimated at 107 million bushels, 1 percent less than September 1, and 2 percent less than last year.

Milk Production during September is estimated at 9,618 million pounds, 3 percent more than September 1954 and 2 percent above the previous September record.

Eggs laid during September are estimated at 4,798 million, 2 percent less than August but 2 percent more than laid during September 1954.

# CROP PRODUCTION, OCTOBER 1, 1955

The Crop Reporting Board of the Agricultural Marketing Service makes the following report for the United States from data furnished by crop correspondents, field statisticians, and cooperating State agencies.

C R O P	YIELD PER ACRE			PRODUCTION (In Thousands)				
	Average: 1944-53:	1954	Indi- cated Oct. 1, 1955 1/:	Average: 1944-53:	1954	Indicated		
						Sept. 1, 1955	Oct. 1, 1955 1/	
Corn, all	bu.	36.4	37.1	38.6	3,080,115	2,964,689	3,113,467	3,117,739
Wheat, all	"	17.1	18.1	19.3	1,154,073	989,761	916,776	915,528
Winter	"	18.0	20.5	20.3	887,390	790,737	689,403	689,403
All spring	"	14.6	11.9	16.8	286,683	179,044	227,373	226,125
Durum	"	13.0	4.2	13.4	33,432	5,557	14,334	14,379
Other spring	"	14.8	12.6	17.1	253,251	173,487	213,039	211,746
Oats	"	33.4	35.6	38.9	1,323,321	1,499,579	1,636,030	1,636,030
Barley	"	25.9	28.5	27.4	266,918	370,126	386,551	386,551
Rye	"	12.1	13.8	13.7	21,097	23,688	28,448	28,448
Flaxseed	"	9.2	7.3	8.5	35,898	41,534	43,003	42,985
Rice	100 lb. bag	2/ 2,221	2/ 2,447	2/ 2,768	39,357	58,853	48,745	50,233
Sorghum grain	bu.	18.4	19.0	17.3	134,582	204,087	226,776	228,695
Cotton	bale	2/ 279	2/ 341	2/ 405	12,952	13,696	12,873	13,928
Hay, all	ton	1.38	1.43	1.47	102,199	104,380	108,464	109,908
Hay, wild	"	.84	.75	.74	12,367	10,184	9,939	9,939
Hay, alfalfa	"	2.21	2.15	2.10	36,890	49,328	51,699	52,703
Hay, clover and timothy 3/	"	1.41	1.43	1.48	31,115	27,579	26,731	26,731
Hay, lespedeza	"	1.04	.82	1.13	6,635	3,052	4,755	4,875
Beans, dry edible	100 lb. bag	2/ 1,078	2/ 1,199	2/ 1,178	17,317	18,899	18,922	18,954
Peas, dry field	"	2/ 1,228	2/ 1,300	2/ 984	4,764	3,484	2,833	2,833
Soybeans for beans	bu.	19.9	20.1	20.4	238,488	342,795	387,527	374,816
Peanuts 4/	lb.	784	737	1,057	1,921,095	1,023,070	1,689,325	1,749,825
Potatoes	bu.	213.1	252.8	268.3	401,146	358,031	392,539	387,334
Sweetpotatoes	"	94.3	86.5	105.1	46,951	29,380	36,137	35,593
Tobacco	lb.	1,213	1,342	1,518	2,098,738	2,236,408	2,258,867	2,308,028
Sugarcane for sugar and seed	ton	20.4	24.2	24.2	6,570	7,481	7,056	7,056
Sugar beets	"	14.1	16.1	16.4	10,431	14,091	12,219	12,176
Broomcorn	"	2/ 282	2/ 226	5/	30	27	43	5/
Hops	lb.	1,402	1,577	1,566	59,621	43,363	37,946	37,108
Pasture	pct.	6/ 76	6/ 63	6/ 66	---	---	---	---

1/ Estimates for winter wheat, oats, barley, rye, wild hay, clover and timothy hay, and dry field peas are not based on current indications, but are carried forward from previous reports. 2/ Pounds. 3/ Excludes sweetclover and lespedeza hay. 4/ Picked and threshed. 5/ No forecast made for October 1, 1955. 6/ Condition October 1.



# CROP PRODUCTION, OCTOBER 1, 1955

C R O P	P R O D U C T I O N (In Thousands)				
	Average		Indicated		
	1944-53	1954	Sept. 1, 1955	Oct. 1, 1955	1/
Apples, Com'l. crop	bu. 2/ 106,402	109,512	108,201	107,323	
Peaches	" 2/ 68,767	2/ 61,316	48,773	50,539	
Pears	" 2/ 30,950	30,434	30,510	30,363	
Grapes	ton 2/ 2,925	2,569	3,134	3,134	
Cherries (12 States)	" 2/ 211	206	270	270	
Apricots (3 States)	" 2/ 234	155	258	258	
Cranberries (5 States)	bb. 2/ 839	1,018	1,112	1,069	
Pecans	lb. 141,437	90,510	81,440	89,800	

1/ Estimates for cherries and apricots are not based on current indications, but are carried forward from previous reports.

2/ Includes some quantities not harvested.

## MILK AND EGG PRODUCTION

MONTH	MILK			EGGS		
	Average :		1955	Average :		1955
	1944-53 :	1954 :		1944-53 :	1954 :	
	Million pounds			Millions		
August	10,529	10,474	10,616	3,995	4,648	4,895
September	9,174	9,369	9,618	3,691	4,694	4,798
Jan., -Sept. Incl.	92,413	97,166	97,391	45,967	49,535	51,521

## GRAIN STOCKS ON FARMS ON OCTOBER 1

C R O P	Average 1944-53		1954		1955	
	Per-	1,000	Per-	1,000	Per-	1,000
	cent	bushels	cent	bushels	cent	bushels
Corn for grain 1/	10.4	299,258	12.5	359,346	11.6	306,877
Wheat . . . . .	45.6	524,243	44.3	429,474	45.3	415,019
Oats . . . . .	80.5	1,065,662	78.8	1,122,323	79.0	1,292,047
Barley . . . . .	62.2	166,243	61.2	226,695	65.6	253,492
Rye . . . . .	52.2	11,104	61.6	14,583	67.5	19,216
Flaxseed . . . . .	2/45.4	2/17,601	61.7	25,623	50.2	21,565
Sorghum grain 1/	2/ 3.9	2/ 5,230	2.9	3,179	2.6	5,392
Soybeans 1/	1.2	2,770	0.2	529	1.2	3,969

1/ Old crop.

2/ Short-time average.

CROP PRODUCTION, OCTOBER 1, 1955  
ACREAGE

C R O P	Harvested		For harvest	
	Average	1 9 5 4	1 9 5 5	1955
	1944-53			percent of 1954
	Thousands			
Corn, all	84,675	79,875	80,765	101.1
Wheat, all	67,656	53,712	47,376	88.2
Winter	47,942	38,636	33,891	87.7
All spring	19,714	15,076	13,485	89.4
Durum	2,564	1,327	1,074	80.9
Other spring	17,150	13,749	12,411	90.3
Oats	39,556	42,151	42,009	99.7
Barley	10,329	12,994	14,099	108.5
Rye	1,740	1,718	2,081	121.1
Flaxseed	3,873	5,663	5,049	89.2
Rice	1,761	2,405	1,815	75.5
Sorghum grain	7,180	10,764	13,228	122.9
Cotton	22,096	19,251	16,514	85.8
Hay, all	74,328	72,770	74,667	102.6
Hay, wild	14,613	13,501	13,404	99.3
Hay, alfalfa	10,685	22,996	25,082	109.1
Hay, clover and timothy <u>1/</u>	22,097	19,312	18,064	93.5
Hay, lespedeza	6,343	3,702	4,307	116.3
Beans, dry edible	1,628	1,576	1,609	102.1
Peas, dry field	389	268	288	107.5
Soybeans for beans	11,987	17,037	18,397	108.0
Peanuts <u>2/</u>	2,562	1,388	1,656	119.3
Potatoes	1,967	1,408	1,444	102.5
Sweetpotatoes	496	346	339	98.0
Tobacco	1,734	1,666	1,520	91.3
Sugarcane for sugar and seed	322	309	291	94.1
Sugar beets	736	876	744	85.0
Broomcorn	269	237	310	130.8
Hops	38	28	24	86.2

1/ Excludes sweetclover and lespedeza hay.

2/ Picked and threshed.

CROP REPORTING BOARD:

APPROVED:

*Paul D. Morse*

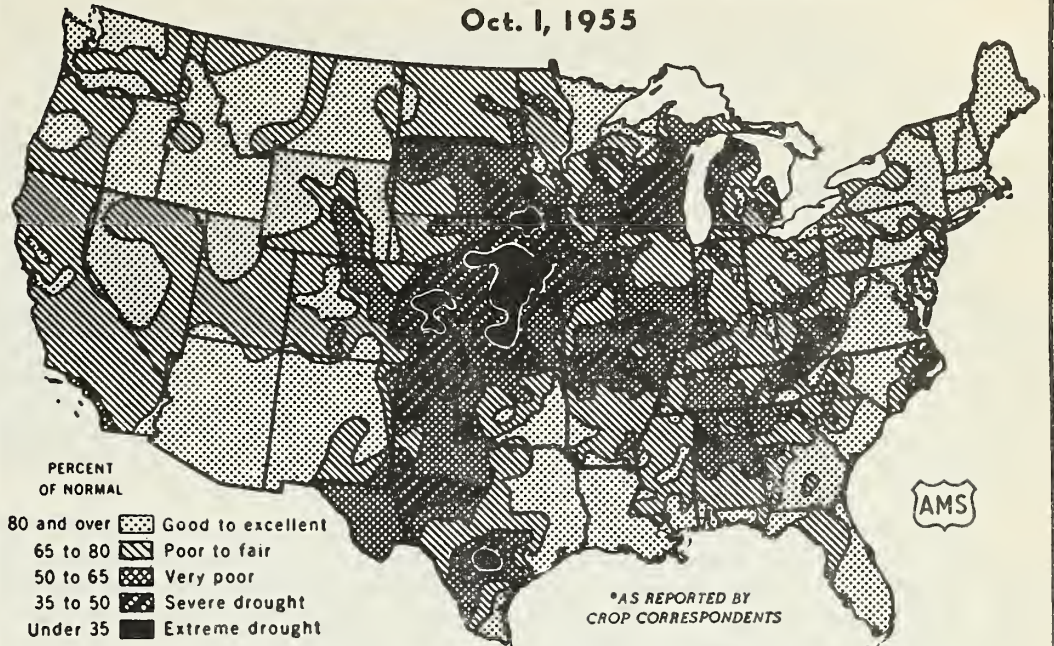
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## PASTURE FEED CONDITIONS\*

Oct. 1, 1955



\* INDICATES CURRENT SUPPLY OF PASTURE FEED FOR GRAZING RELATIVE TO THAT EXPECTED FROM EXISTING STANDS UNDER VERY FAVORABLE WEATHER CONDITIONS

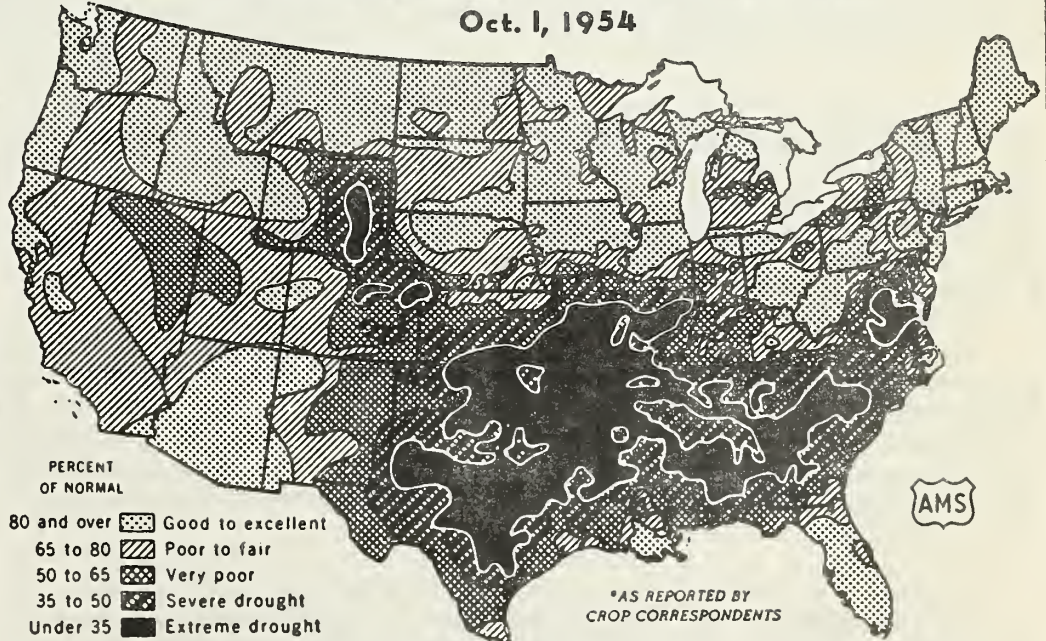
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG. 1890-55 (10)

AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

## PASTURE FEED CONDITIONS\*

Oct. 1, 1954



\* INDICATES CURRENT SUPPLY OF PASTURE FEED FOR GRAZING RELATIVE TO THAT EXPECTED FROM EXISTING STANDS UNDER VERY FAVORABLE WEATHER CONDITIONS

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG. 1142-54 (10)

AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE



## GENERAL CROP REPORT AS OF OCTOBER 1, 1955

Crop developments during the past month were favorable for most crops and as of October 1 strongly upheld estimates of total output as the second highest of record.

The progress of fall harvest has brought important to moderate increases in production appraisals over September 1 for cotton, hay, sorghum grain, rice, peanuts and tobacco, and slight increases for corn and dry beans. Decreases since last month, chiefly slight in amount, are estimated for soybeans, flaxseed, potatoes, sugarbeets, sweetpotatoes and hops. Prominent among all changes is the increase announced in the October 1 cotton report which placed the 1955 crop at 13.9 million bales. This tops both last year's crop and average despite a substantial acreage reduction this year.

The net effect of all changes is to move the all crop production index more than one point above last month to about 106 percent of the 1947-49 base, challenging the record set in 1948. The yield per acre index moves up 2 points to a record 116 percent of the 1947-49 base. This compares with the 1948 previous record yield index of 108.

The corn crop estimated at 3.1 billion bushels on October 1 is 4 million bushels above a month earlier. Drought damage in the Western Corn Belt now appears no more severe than previously reported. Some further decreases in estimates for some Atlantic Coast areas which were buffeted by three hurricanes in scarcely more than a month were more than offset by gains elsewhere. In the Corn Belt, early maturity hastened by summer drought, aided harvest progress, which on October 1 ranged from record early in Iowa and some surrounding States to near average in others.

The soybean crop now estimated at 375 million bushels retains record status by a wide margin despite moderately decreased yield prospects in a number of States. Rapid harvest progress occurred although some rainy intermissions came late in the month. Sorghum grain outturn from the greatly expanded 1955 acreage further increased its near-record production by gains in yield prospects on late planted acreages in the Southern Great Plains after late rains.

Crops prominent in the South figure largely in production increases reported this month, further emphasizing the contrast with recent dry years in Southern States. In addition to the stand-out showing made by cotton, gains were made by tobacco, rice and peanuts, all of which are setting record yields per acre this year. Sugarcane tonnage remains unchanged from last month but colder weather is desired to increase sucrose content. Sweetpotatoes showed a slight decrease.

Harvest of late maturing crops during September made generally favorable progress. The small grain harvest in Northern States is now virtually completed. Silo filling generally was done early because of hastened maturity of silage crops. The rapid, early progress in combining soybeans and picking corn was halted by rains toward the latter part of the month but harvest continues ahead of usual schedule. Sugar beet harvest is started or pending in most areas and late potato digging progressed under favorable conditions from Maine to Idaho. Cutting of late hay crops continued, and combining of sorghum grain is well advanced. The fruit harvest



increased in activity readying for fall festivities the usual range of varieties from Cape Cod cranberries to the apples, pears and grapes of Pacific Coast States. In the Southland, cotton picking and ginning was behind last year's stage; peanut digging was at peak activity except in the Virginia-Carolina area and rice harvest well along.

September rains fell over much of the mid-West and Great Plains regions where late July and August drought had reduced feed grain and forage growth and hampered fall tillage operations. Fall plowing and wheat seeding, although previously delayed, recently have moved ahead rapidly as fields became workable. Wheat seeding in early October was generally behind average for the date but will be early enough for a good start, given an average fall season.

Late hay crops and pastures have flourished from rains which came to eastern sections with hurricanes and later general rains which covered wide areas. The largest hay crop ever grown in the Nation made still further gains from added alfalfa growth in many States and the best lespedeza crop since 1952. Pasture feed on October 1--slightly more plentiful for the date than in either of the two past years--is notably above last year, except in the mid-West and Pacific areas, although still rated much below average. Wheat pastures are slow starting but are coming along well in the Southern Plains. Western range feed is highest for the month since 1951; livestock condition has been well maintained.

Feed grain tonnage indicated by October 1 estimates will exceed last year's production by 6 percent, gaining only slightly over last month's prospects. Food grain tonnage this year is about 6 percent below 1954 from reduced acreages of both wheat and rice; only a slight increase is shown over September totals. Oilseed tonnage now looks 8 percent above last year. Substantial increase in cottonseed outturn above September 1 prospects outweighs the moderate loss in soybean tonnage.

Farm stocks on October 1 include corn stocks 15 percent less than last year's at this date and only slightly above average. Soybean stocks are not excessive although nearly eight times last year's scant supply. Sorghum grain stocks are 70 percent larger than last year and 3 percent above average. Of the new crop grains, oats stocks are record high; farm stocks of barley are third largest of record; wheat is 3 percent below that of last year and a fifth below average, and flaxseed is a sixth below last year.

Fruit production estimates, little changed from last month, include about the same size crops of apples and pears as last year, about one-fifth more grapes but a fifth less peaches. More cranberries are expected than last year. Early season forecasts for citrus crops show slightly more oranges and moderately more grapefruit than last season. Pecan harvest may equal last year's short crop--ranking about one-third below average; other tree nuts have prospects for near-average crops.

Vegetable growth and harvest made generally good progress during the past month. Prospects for commercial vegetables for processing gained slightly; the combined production of vegetables representing most of the total tonnage will be slightly above last year and average. Fall vegetable crops for fresh market, however, are likely to bulk moderately below both last year and average.

Egg production set another record for the month with top level performance from flocks in all parts of the country except the West. Record high rates of lay generally were responsible since flock numbers are slightly less than a year ago although well above average for the date.

Milk production during September was at a record rate for the month bringing the 9 months total for 1955 to slightly above comparable 1954 totals. Rates of milk per cow in crop reporters' herds on October 1 were considerably above the previous record; grain feeding rates were highest ever reported for the date.

CORN: With harvest well under way, corn production is now estimated at 3,118 million bushels. Of the all corn production, 2,776 million bushels are expected to be harvested for grain compared with 2,652 million bushels for grain last year and the average of 2,789 million bushels.

Growing conditions have not been uniformly favorable for corn in 1955 and the outturn shows a variable pattern across the country. Yields are uneven and vary considerably within localities and even within fields. Despite the lack of uniformity in the corn crop, overall production is good. The expected all corn yield for the Nation of 38.6 bushels is above the 37.1 bushels recorded in 1954 and the average of 36.4 bushels. All corn yield for the East North Central States is 10 percent above average and is in marked contrast with the West North Central States where the yield is 12 percent below average.

September weather was favorable for corn throughout most of the Corn Belt and the South Central States. Shortage of moisture earlier in the season hastened maturity. The rapid advancement of the crop also overcame the effects of unusually early frosts in the Northern Corn Belt. September frosts caused only limited damage. Low rainfall in both August and September dried stalks and retarded ear development over most of the western Corn Belt and some acreage intended for grain was diverted to silage.

By early October, corn was fully ripened in most of the West North Central States. Harvest generally began early and progressed ahead of schedule until interrupted by late September rains. Since then, harvest has been slowed by wet weather in Illinois, Minnesota, and Wisconsin. Brittle stalks and lodging also are causing trouble for mechanical pickers. Even with these difficulties, corn harvest is well advanced.

Harvest in the Southeastern States progressed under favorable conditions during September, with yields in many States at record levels. In the South Atlantic States, corn prospects on October 1 were below September largely because of hurricane damage. Yields in North Carolina, Virginia, Maryland and West Virginia are turning out below expectations a month ago. Mechanical picking is hampered in areas affected by the storm. Successively heavy rains also reduced quality of the crop with mold and sprouting creating troublesome storage problems.



Indicated corn production for the North Atlantic States on October 1 was slightly below a month earlier. Most of the crop is safe from frost but conditions are uneven because poor growth earlier retarded development of ears. Early frosts in the Western and Great Plains States caused limited damage because of the advanced maturity.

CORN STOCKS ON FARMS: Stocks of old corn on farms October 1 are estimated at 307 million bushels compared with 359 million bushels a year ago and the average of 299 million bushels. In the East North Central States, stocks of old corn are 11 percent above a year ago but in the West North Central States stocks are 24 percent lower. Outside of the North Central States, stocks of old corn on October 1 totaled 3 percent less than last year. Throughout the Southern States, carry-over of old corn was about the lowest in 30 years but new corn supplies in this area are much larger than last year.

Disappearance of old corn from farms during the July-September 1955 period was near the high rate of the preceding two years, totaling 631 million bushels compared with 630 million bushels during the same period last year and the average of 449 million bushels. Heavy demands for feeding, delivery to CCC, and farmers clearing storage space for the new crop, all contributed to the high rate of disappearance.

The current supply of corn for grain on farms at 3,083 million bushels (307 million bushels carry-over on October 1 plus 2,776 million bushels of 1955 corn for grain production) is 2 percent above last year and about average.

ALL WHEAT: Production of all wheat is estimated at 915.5 million bushels, a decrease of more than 1 million bushels from the September 1 estimate. This is 6 percent smaller than the 1954 crop and 21 percent less than the 1944-53 average. The change from a month ago is due to a decrease in other spring wheat. The winter wheat crop of 689 million bushels, for which the last estimate was made as of August 1, is included in the all wheat production total. The indicated average yield per acre of all wheat is 19.3 bushels compared with 18.1 in 1954 and the average of 17.1 bushels.

ALL SPRING WHEAT: Production prospects for all spring wheat decreased more than 1 million bushels during September and the crop is now indicated at 226 million bushels. A crop of this size would be 26 percent larger than the 1954 production of 179 million bushels but 21 percent smaller than average. The indicated yield per harvested acre for the U. S. at 16.8 bushels is 4.9 bushels above last year and 2.2 bushels above average.

OTHER SPRING WHEAT: Other spring wheat production is estimated at 211.7 million bushels, 1.3 million bushels below the September 1 forecast. The 1955 crop is 22 percent more than the 1954 production but 16 percent below average. The decrease from a month ago was largely in Montana, where prospects declined more than 2½ million bushels; more than offsetting improvement in South Dakota,



Utah, Washington and Oregon. Harvest operations progressed rapidly during late August and early September and by October were complete in all areas except at higher elevations.

Average yield per harvested acre is indicated at 17.1 bushels compared with 12.6 in 1954 and the average of 14.8 bushels.

DURUM WHEAT: Production of durum wheat in Minnesota and the Dakotas is estimated at 14.4 million bushels. This is slightly above the September 1 estimate and is more than 2 1/2 times as large as last year but less than half the average. The crop was all harvested by early September as high temperatures during August hastened maturity. Weather during most of the harvest season was quite favorable and quality of the grain was very good. The indicated yield per acre for the three State area is 13.4 bushels compared with 4.2 in 1954 and the average of 13.0 bushels.

The durum production estimate does not include durum being grown in Montana. The acreage in Montana may be as large as 250,000 acres and assuming durum yields about the same as for other spring wheat, production would total about 5 1/4 million bushels. Durum acreage and production are included in other spring wheat estimates for Montana.

WHEAT STOCKS ON FARMS: Stocks of 415 million bushels of wheat on farms October 1, the smallest for that date since 1940, are 3 percent less than a year ago and more than a fifth smaller than average. The October 1 stocks are equivalent to 45.3 percent of the 1955 production, compared with 44.3 percent held a year earlier and the average of 45.6 percent. The quantity held in principal States in millions of bushels follows: North Dakota 80; Montana 69; Kansas 45; and Nebraska 44. These States have more than one-half of the national total stocks on farms October 1. Less wheat was being held on farms than a year earlier in all regions except the West. Farm stocks in the South Central States were sharply below a year ago with stocks in Oklahoma only slightly more than one-third as large as last year. The increase in farm stocks over a year ago shown for the West was largely accounted for by larger farm holdings in Montana.

Disappearance of 539 million bushels from farms during the July-September quarter compares with a disappearance of 639 million bushels during the same period in 1954 and the average of 701 million bushels.

OATS STOCKS ON FARMS: The record oats production this year resulted in large stocks on farms following harvest. October 1 stocks of oats on farms are estimated at 1,292 million bushels. These are the largest stocks of record for this date, and compare with 1,182 million a year ago and the average of 1,066 million bushels. This year's stocks were 11 percent above a year ago in the North Central States, 10 percent higher in the North Atlantic, and 4 percent higher in the West. Stocks were lower elsewhere--down 8 percent in the South Atlantic, and down 2 percent in the South Central States. The five leading oats producing States of Iowa, Minnesota, Illinois, Wisconsin, and South Dakota had 56 percent of the total U.S. farm stocks.

Disappearance of 593 million bushels of oats from farms during the July-September 1955 period was 14 percent above the same quarter last year and 23 percent above average. This was the second largest disappearance of record, being exceeded only by the 616 million bushels in 1946. The need for feed grains to supplement drought depleted pastures during late summer and early fall, and relatively low market prices were contributing factors to the rapid disappearance of oats.

SOYBEANS: Soybean production prospects declined further during the month as dry weather continued over most of the heavy producing areas until late September. The indicated production of 375 million bushels is down 3 percent from last month's forecast but is still a record crop. This year's production is 9 percent above last year, and 57 percent above the 10-year average.

Although high temperatures generally prevailed with the dry weather over much of the soybean belt, a temporary cold snap brought killing frosts to northern Iowa and Minnesota on September 11 and 12th. However, due to the advanced maturity of the crop, damage was slight.

Of the major producing States, yield prospects compared with a month ago were lower by a bushel and a half in Indiana, a bushel in Illinois and a half bushel in Missouri. Minnesota was up one half bushel, while prospects in Ohio and Iowa remained unchanged. Most of this year's soybean crop in the major States matured early, and on October 1 harvesting was 50 percent complete in Minnesota and Iowa and 60 percent in Illinois.

In the South Atlantic area, prospects remained relatively good but slightly below a month ago. Improved prospects in Delaware, Maryland and Florida were not enough to offset damage to the North Carolina crop caused by recent hurricanes. Dry weather during September reduced yield prospects in the South Central area. Only Alabama and Louisiana indicated higher yields than reported on September 1. All other producing States showed declines. Arkansas, the heaviest producer in the area, was the hardest hit. The estimated yield in that State, at 16 bushels per acre, dropped 4 bushels from a month ago.

SOYBEAN STOCKS ON FARMS: Estimated stocks of old soybeans on farms October 1, at nearly 4 million bushels, are the fourth largest for the 13 years of record. Current stocks are seven and one-half times as large as last year and 43 percent larger than average. The six major producing States of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, Minnesota and Missouri account for 86 percent of the stocks on farms with Iowa accounting for more than one-fourth of the U.S. total.

Total disappearance of 29 million bushels from farms during the July-September quarter is nearly twice the previous record in 1953. July 1 farm stocks were at a record high and generally favorable prices plus prospects for a large 1955 crop induced farmers to reduce holdings. Disappearance during the July-September quarter represents a higher proportion of the July 1 stocks this year than for any other year of record.



BARLEY STOCKS ON FARMS: Farm stocks of barley as of October 1 totaled 253 million bushels compared with 227 million a year earlier and the 10-year average of 166 million.

Current stocks represent about 66 percent of the 1955 production of 387 million bushels and are the largest October 1 farm holdings since 1942 when farmers held 333 million bushels. More than half of the Nation's barley stocks on farms were held in North Dakota, Montana and California.

Disappearance from farms during July, August and September, indicated at 177 million bushels, compares with 179 million during the same period last year and the average of 140 million. Disappearance during the past quarter was slightly smaller than a year ago even though the 1955 production of 367 million bushels was the second largest of record.

RYE STOCKS ON FARMS: Rye stocks of 19.2 million bushels on October 1 represent the largest farm stocks since October 1, 1943, the last year of relatively large rye production. Current stocks, which are 70 percent above average and more than 30 percent larger than a year earlier, are equivalent to 68 percent of production, a much larger proportion than usual.

More than four-fifths of the farm stocks are in the North Central States with a third in North Dakota alone. Movement of nearly 13 million bushels in the July-September quarter is slightly larger than the same period last year and 7 percent above average.

FLAXSEED: The flaxseed crop is estimated at 43 million bushels, the same as last month and 3 percent larger than last year. This is the third largest production of record and a fifth larger than average. The yield per acre, indicated at 8.5 bushels, is 1.2 bushels above last year and compares with the average of 9.2 bushels.

Indicated yields in the important producing States were unchanged from last month. Yield changes were reported for only the minor producing States of Wisconsin and Iowa. Harvesting was nearly complete by October 1 with the average harvest date running ahead of last year. Some acreage remains for harvest in North Dakota and Minnesota, along the Red River Valley and in counties along the Canadian border, as frequent rains during late September delayed harvest operations.

FLAXSEED STOCKS ON FARMS: Farm stocks of flaxseed on October 1 are estimated at 21.6 million bushels, 16 percent below a year ago but 23 percent above the 1947-53 average and the third largest of record beginning in 1947. Over 70 percent of the stocks were in North Dakota with South Dakota and Minnesota accounting for 24 percent of the total. Harvest progressed rapidly this year and by October 1 only limited acreage remained to be harvested.

Disappearance of flaxseed from farms during July-September 1955 totaled nearly 24.5 million bushels compared with 21.4 million bushels during the same quarter in 1954.



**SORGHUM GRAIN:** Sorghum grain production is estimated at 228.7 million bushels, slightly higher than the September 1 forecast and 12 percent above production in 1954. The October 1 forecast is 2 percent less than the record crop of 1950, but 70 percent above average. Yield is estimated at 17.3 bushels per acre - up 0.2 bushel from September 1, 1.7 bushels less than 1954 and 1.1 bushels below average.

Improved yield prospects in the main producing areas of Texas more than offset decreases recorded for most of the other major producing States. Prospects were unchanged in Kansas and California, but lower than last month in Nebraska, Oklahoma, Colorado, New Mexico and Arizona.

Harvest is near completion in the Southern High and Low Rolling Plains of Texas, but most of the acreage in the important Northwest area remains to be combined. In Kansas, about 11 percent of the crop had been harvested by October 1, slightly less than on the same date a year earlier. Combining was general in California around the first of October, but very little had been harvested in New Mexico and Arizona.

**SORGHUM GRAIN STOCKS:** Stocks of old crop sorghum grain on farms October 1 are estimated at 5.4 million bushels, 70 percent larger than a year earlier and 3 percent above the 1947-53 average October 1 holdings. Carry-over stocks of sorghum grain on farms totaled 3.2 million bushels last year and 3.4 million bushels in 1953. About 2.5 million bushels of the current carry-over were held on farms in Kansas and nearly 1.8 million bushels were in Texas. Holdings are above a year earlier in Nebraska, Kansas, Texas, and New Mexico but are smaller in Oklahoma and Colorado.

**RICE:** Production of rice is estimated at 50.2 million equivalent 100 pound bags, 3.1 percent more than the September 1 forecast. Yield per acre prospects improved in Mississippi, Arkansas, Louisiana and Texas. The crop is expected to be 15 percent less than in 1954 and the smallest since 1952 due to the smaller acreage. The indicated yield of 2,768 pounds per acre is highest of record, 321 pounds more than in 1954 and 547 pounds above the average.

In the Southern area (Mississippi, Arkansas, Louisiana and Texas) production is estimated at 39.3 million bags, 8.7 million bags less than last year. Harvest in this area advanced rapidly during September under generally favorable weather conditions although rains in late September curtailed harvesting operations to some extent in Louisiana and Texas. By October 1, harvest was practically complete in Louisiana and past the half-way mark in Texas. In Arkansas and Mississippi, harvest is about 50 percent complete while in California little harvest was expected before October 10.

**PEANUTS:** The indicated production of peanuts for picking and threshing is 1,750 million pounds, an increase of about 3 1/2 percent over the September estimate, and 71 percent larger than the short 1954 crop of 1,023 million pounds. Prospective yields were down in the Virginia-Carolina area, but up in both the Southeast and Southwest areas. The yield per acre for the United States, at 1,057 pounds, is the highest of record. The high average yield is mainly the result of record yields on the large peanut acreage grown in the Southeast area.

In the Virginia-Carolina area, heavy rains in August were followed by excessive rains accompanying Hurricane Ione in September and damage to peanuts on low fields in some areas was heavy. Clear, cool weather around the end of September was favorable for recovery of peanuts, but continued dry weather during October is badly needed to forestall further damage to the crop. The extent of damage to peanuts from the heavy rains is difficult to determine at this time as not enough peanuts have been dug to give an accurate overall picture of the damage. In Virginia, growers who have dug their crop, reported it was better than expected. The indicated yield of 1,610 pounds per acre for the whole area is down 65 pounds from a month ago, but is 83 pounds above 1954.

In the Southeast section with harvesting well under way, growers are continuing to report improved yields, and indicated yields on October 1 for all States in this area, except Mississippi, are the highest on record. Harvesting of the crop was delayed frequently during September by frequent showers with some damage to peanuts caught on top of the ground. However, quality is reported exceptionally good in all areas.

Prospective production is also up in the Southwest section as harvest is well underway in most areas and yields are turning out better in many cases than earlier conditions indicated. Heavy rains in this area toward the end of September did some damage to peanuts already dug but the overall improvement resulting from the rains is expected to offset any damage, especially if frost holds off. Increasing irrigation of peanuts in some counties of Texas and Oklahoma is a factor in higher peanut yields. Yields from irrigated fields already dug in Texas have ranged from 1,000 pounds to over 3,000 pounds per acre.

DRY BEANS: Dry bean production is estimated at 18,954,000 bags (100-pounds uncleaned basis), 32 thousand bags above last month's forecast and 55 thousand bags above 1954. The 10-year average is 17,317,000 bags.

In the Northeast bean area, the Michigan crop improved sharply from a month ago. September weather was exceptionally favorable and most of the late podding beans matured by October 1. About three-fourths of the acreage was combined by the first week in October. The New York crop showed no change in yield prospects from a month ago, but beans are maturing unusually late due to the heavy set of late pods. Relatively few acres had been harvested by October 1.

In the Northwest area, prospects are down slightly. An increase in Washington was not enough to offset decreases in Nebraska and Wyoming. Idaho indicated no change from the excellent yields reported last month and though a few beans were caught by frosts in late September, the bulk of the crop was beyond danger.

Colorado, the principal Pinto producing State, shows a decline from last month while other Southwestern producing States show no change in yields.

In California, prolonged hot weather reduced dry bean prospects. Considerable damage was done to the Large Lima crop, especially to late ripening fields.



The hot weather stopped development of Baby Limas and most early and late planted acreages ripened at about the same time. Harvesting is progressing rapidly with disappointing yields reported. Of the "other" beans, the heat did most damage to Pinks. Late planted Blackeyes were also hurt as were some Red Kidney beans. Small whites showed no serious heat damage. The yield for "other" California beans dropped to 1,230 pounds per acre from 1,350 pounds indicated a month ago.

HAY: A record crop of 109.9 million tons of all hay is in prospect for 1955. This is 5.5 million tons more than the 1954 crop and 7.7 million tons more than the 10-year average. The current estimate is about 1 percent above the forecast a month ago with all regions sharing the increase. Gains were mainly in alfalfa and to a lesser extent in lespedeza.

Alfalfa: The prospective production of 52.7 million tons is 3.4 million tons more than last year and by far the largest crop of record. Favorable weather with adequate moisture brought on good growth of late cuttings in the Atlantic States and in Michigan, Illinois, and Minnesota and boosted production above earlier expectations. Yield prospects, although reduced by summer drought, are also slightly higher this month in Nebraska and Kansas. Prospects in the Western States are 1 percent higher this month. Although late September frosts terminated growth in the northern plains, western mountain, and scattered northern areas, growth continued elsewhere in the country. More late alfalfa was cut than usual in the Atlantic area, with accompanying difficulties in curing. The U. S. yield on the record acreage harvested is 2.10 tons per acre, compared with 2.15 tons in 1954, and the average of 2.21 tons.

Lespedeza: Production of lespedeza hay is estimated at 4.9 million tons, up 3 percent from last month's forecast. Beneficial rainfall following the hurricanes brought on renewed growth of lespedeza from the Gulf Coast to Maryland. However, many stands are thin as a result of spring freezes and a part of the tonnage is made up by miscellaneous plant growth. Although this year's lespedeza hay crop is the largest in three years it is 27 percent below average largely because of reduced acreage for harvest.

COMMERCIAL APPLES: The commercial apple crop is estimated at 107,323,000 bushels, 2 percent less than the 1954 crop but 1 percent above the 10-year average. Indicated U. S. production declined about 900,000 bushels during September, as apples failed to size as well as was expected earlier in some areas. Production in the Eastern States is now estimated at 45,517,000 bushels, down 16 percent from last year but 3 percent above average. The estimated production of 14,819,000 bushels in the Central States is 9 percent below last year and 21 percent below average. Production in the Western States is expected to total 46,987,000 bushels, 20 percent more than last year and 8 percent above average.

The New England crop is expected to be the largest in many years, totalling 48 percent more than average. By the end of September, most of the McIntosh crop had been harvested and Cortland and Delicious were being picked in southern New England. There was a heavy drop of McIntosh



before harvest. In New York, prospects in the Lake Ontario area have declined as the R. I. Greening and Baldwin varieties failed to size as well as expected, especially on heavily loaded trees. Many processors are not buying apples smaller than 2 1/2 inches and wastage will be heavier than normal. Wastage of McIntosh was also heavy as a result of low prices and a very heavy drop during the last two weeks of picking. Harvest labor has been short of demand in the Hudson and Champlain Valleys. By October 1, picking of McIntosh was practically finished in all areas and harvest of Cortlands, Red Delicious and R. I. Greenings was active. New Jersey prospects improved during September as apples continued to size well following the heavy August rainfall. Red Delicious, Cortlands, Staymans, and Greenings were being harvested around October 1. Pennsylvania production is not holding up to earlier expectations. Dropping of fruit is heavier than usual in some eastern areas of the State. In the important Adams-Franklin-York area, picking of Jonathans, Grimes and Golden Delicious was well along by October 1 and picking of Yorks and Staymans had started.

Maryland apple prospects continue unchanged at 9 percent below average. By October 1, picking of Grimes and Jonathans was about finished and picking of Staymans and Red and Golden Delicious was underway. York harvest is expected to start about October 10 with a relatively lighter crop than other varieties. In the important northern counties of Virginia, apples have sized unusually well and quality is above average. Demand from southern markets has been strong and a smaller percentage of the crop will be stored than usual. Harvest of the important late varieties--Yorks and Winesaps--was just getting under way around October 1 and will continue into November. In West Virginia, picking of Yorks and Winesaps had started by October 1 with good quality and color.

Ohio apples did not size as well as was expected earlier and considerable premature dropping occurred. Harvest is a week to ten days earlier than usual. The small Illinois crop was nearly all harvested by October 1. In Michigan, extreme heat in mid-September caused a heavy drop of Jonathans in southwest areas and McIntosh in the Kent-Ottawa area. Most of the drops were salvaged, however. Harvest is well ahead of last year. Color and size have been generally satisfactory but size is smaller than usual in some orchards with heavy crops.

Washington apple prospects continue unchanged with production reported to total 35 percent more than the short 1954 crop and 10 percent above average. By October 1, the Jonathan harvest was nearing the end in most sections and Delicious harvest was getting under way. The Delicious have made very good size and excellent color. There is still considerable concern about late-season weather for sizing and maturing the Winesap and Rome varieties. Development of the Oregon apple crop is also very late. Harvest of Newtowns started about October 1 in the Hood River area with good size reported. Delicious harvest started in the Milton-Freewater area in late September but the Hood River Delicious were not ready as of October 1. The California crop is not holding up to earlier expectations. Harvest of late varieties was active in all districts by the end of September. California production of Delicious is expected to reach a new high level this year.

PEACHES: Peach production is now estimated at 50,539,000 bushels--an increase of 1.8 million bushels over the September forecast. This is accounted for mostly by the increase in the estimate of the California clingstone crop. Harvest was practically completed by October 1 in all States. The crop is 18 percent below the 1954 crop and 27 percent below average.

Production in New York and New England is estimated at 1,554,000 bushels, 27 percent above last year but slightly below average. Weather during harvest was generally favorable. The crop in the middle Atlantic States totaled 5,554,000 bushels--20 percent below 1954 and 16 percent below average. In this group, New Jersey, Pennsylvania and West Virginia were above average while Delaware, Maryland and Virginia were below average. The Virginia crop was only about one-fifth as large as average because of severe spring freeze damage in all but the northern counties. The crop in all southern States was a failure or near-failure because of spring freeze damage. Production in the North-Central States is estimated at 3,570,000 bushels--40 percent below 1954 and 53 percent below average. Spring freezes damaged the crop in these States.

The Western States produced 39,861,000 bushels--9 percent above 1954 and 4 percent above average. California clingstones are estimated at 22,502,000 bushels, 17 percent above 1954 and 5 percent above average. Harvest was the latest in recent years and was not completed until about October 1. California freestones are estimated at 11,251,000 bushels--6 percent below last year and 1 percent below average. The Washington crop was above last year and above average. The season was late and a few peaches were still unharvested on October 1. The Colorado crop was smaller than last year but above average. More Colorado peaches than usual were not harvested because of marketing-order restrictions and shortage of harvest labor.

PEARS: The pear crop is estimated at 30,363,000 bushels--slightly below the September forecast and the 1954 crop and 2 percent below average.

Production of Bartletts in the Pacific Coast States is placed at 20,501,000 bushels--about the same as last season and 7 percent above average. Other pears in these three States are estimated at 7,147,000 bushels--21 percent above last year and 4 percent above average.

In California, harvest of the large crop of Bartletts was completed about mid-September. Harvest of other pears was almost complete by October 1 with only a few Winter Nelis remaining to be picked. The Washington crops of both Bartletts and other pears were above last season and average. The size and quality generally have been good to excellent. Harvest was nearly completed in the Yakima Valley by October 1 and will be completed in the Wenatchee section about October 10. Oregon pears turned out less than indicated earlier but the total crop is still a record high. Quality has been excellent. Harvest was nearly finished in the Medford area by October 1 but in the Hood River section, harvest will extend until about mid-October. The New York crop is above last year but below average while Michigan is above last year and above average. Harvest in these States was nearly completed by October 1 except for Kieffers and Boscs.



GRAPES: The grape crop is estimated at 3,133,800 tons, 22 percent above 1954 and 7 percent above the 1944-53 average. Prospects for American-type grapes have declined slightly since September 1. Indiana, Michigan, Missouri, and North Carolina showed small declines, but these were partially offset by improved prospects in Washington State. Estimates of European-type grapes produced in California and Arizona are unchanged from last month, totaling 2,920,500 tons.

The effects of the cool summer on California's grapes continue, resulting in a delayed harvest and in reduced sugar content. The early September heat wave caused some damage to the crop but this was partially offset by increased sugar content. The rains of mid-September caused no appreciable damage to Tokays, and did not reach the heavy producing table-grape area of Fresno, Tulare and Kern Counties. The harvest of grapes for sun-dried raisins was completed late in September with the weather favorable for the drying process. Harvest of raisin-type grapes for wineries is in progress and is expected to proceed without interruption until completed. The harvest of table variety grapes continues, with Tokays approaching mid-harvest and Emperors expected to reach a peak about October 10. The California crops are estimated at 614,000 tons for wine grapes, 632,000 for table and 1,670,000 tons for raisin varieties.

In the Great Lakes States of New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Michigan, production is estimated at 138,700 tons--25 percent below last year, but 15 percent above average. In all of the Great Lakes States, the crop is maturing a week to ten days earlier than normal. Harvesting for processing was active during the last half of September and will be completed in most areas by mid-October.

The estimate of Washington grape production is 56,000 tons. This is an increase of 1,000 tons over last month's estimate and is more than double the average. Harvesting is about two weeks later than usual because of low sugar content but was getting underway in some areas near the end of September.

CITRUS: The forecast of early and mid-season oranges for harvest in the 1955-56 season is 67.6 million boxes, 2 percent less than last year but 26 percent more than the 1944-53 average. The Florida production of these varieties, including 2.8 million Temples, is forecast at 52.0 million boxes--the same as last season's crop, which included 2.5 million Temples. California production of navel and miscellaneous oranges is estimated at 13.5 million, a decrease of 12 percent from last year. Production of early and mid-season oranges for Texas, Arizona and Louisiana is indicated at a total of 2.1 million boxes, compared with 1.8 million last year.

In Florida, October 1 indications point to 39 million boxes of Valencia oranges, up 7 percent from last season. Texas and Arizona have prospects for 1.1 million boxes, up 11 percent over last year. The first forecast of California Valencias will be released in December.

Florida tangerine production, forecast at 4.6 million boxes, is 10 percent less than last year, but slightly above average.



Grapefruit (excluding the California summer crop) is forecast at 44.1 million boxes, 8 percent above last season but 7 percent below average. Florida has a 38 million box crop in prospect, 9 percent above last year and 21 percent above average. Texas, Arizona and California Desert Valley grapefruit are forecast at 6.1 million boxes, 4 percent more than last year. The initial forecast of California summer grapefruit will be released December 10.

Florida's citrus producing areas have been somewhat deficient in total rainfall this season, but local showers have been timely and general growing conditions have been fairly good for both trees and fruit. Late bloom was heavier than last year on all types of citrus, especially Temples and Valencias. Grapefruit harvest through September has been lighter than usual due to stricter maturity requirements. A few oranges were harvested prior to October 1, and volume movement should be underway by mid-October.

Texas citrus trees are in excellent condition and fruit of all varieties is much larger than usual. All areas of the Valley received good rains in September. Maturity of the Fruit was retarded, but fruit sizes increased appreciably. A few groves of early oranges and grapefruit passed maturity tests in late September, and a light movement was expected to start in early October. Active harvest is not expected until after mid-October. The quality of both oranges and grapefruit is expected to be exceptionally good.

The condition of Arizona citrus is only fair. Cold damage at time of bloom resulted in a light set of fruit for both oranges and grapefruit.

The September heat wave in California caused some deterioration in citrus crops. Sunburn on exposed fruit resulted in loss of some fruit and lowering of the grain of fruit not yet harvested. There was some damage to lemon bloom. The set on navels and miscellaneous oranges is somewhat lighter than last year but the fruit is sizing up well. The old crop of Valencias is expected to be all moved by early November.

PLUMS AND PRUNES: Plum production in California and Michigan is estimated at 91,400 tons--16 percent above last year and 6 percent above average. California plum production is estimated at 87,000 tons, 21 percent more than the short 1954 crop and 8 percent above average. In Michigan, plum production (including prunes) is now estimated at 4,400 tons, one-third less than last year and 23 percent below average.

The California prune crop is not harvesting out to earlier expectations. It is now expected to total 137,000 tons (dry basis), 23 percent less than last year and 21 percent below average. There is a high percentage of culls in the dried fruit resulting from prunes which cracked on the trees. Harvest was not completed in some districts as of October 1.

Production of prunes for all purposes in Idaho, Washington and Oregon is now expected to total 104,900 tons (fresh basis)--55 percent more than the short 1954 crop but slightly below average. The crop is very late

and harvest was still in progress in many areas on October 1. In Idaho, fresh market shipments continued into October but most fruit was becoming too ripe for shipment. Processing started about September 26. Considerable tonnage is expected to be left unharvested. Fresh-market shipments from Washington also continued beyond October 1. Available supplies of late Italian prunes exceeded market demand. In Oregon, fresh-market shipments from eastern areas were nearly completed by October 1, but harvest for processing in western Oregon was just getting underway. The quantity to be canned in this area is very uncertain. A larger-than-usual tonnage is expected to be dried. Considerable tonnage is expected to be left unharvested.

Preliminary estimates of prune utilization will be published in the November 10 Crop Report.

AVOCADOS, FIGS AND OLIVES: The Florida avocado crop for the 1955-56 season is forecast at 14,000 tons, 19 percent more than last season and nearly three times as great as the 1944-53 average. Harvest started in July with the early varieties and should reach peak volume in October and November when mid-season varieties mature. In California, the heat wave of early September caused considerable damage to the small quantity of summer avocados still unharvested and injured the tender new growth on trees.

In California, the fig crop developed rather slowly throughout the growing season. Dried fig production is expected to be less than last season although the warmer weather of early September was more favorable for the production of this type of fruit.

The California olive crop is expected to be below average. Development of this crop during September was only fair. Expectations of production continue very light in the Oroville district, light in the Corning district and relatively heavier in Tulare County.

ALMONDS, FILBERTS AND WALNUTS: The California almond crop is estimated at 35,600 tons, 18 percent less than last year and 7 percent below average. Harvest is progressing rapidly.

Production of filberts in Oregon and Washington is estimated at 6,920 tons, 20 percent less than last year and 10 percent below average. The drop was just starting around October 1, the latest in many years. Growth of cover crops in the orchards may make machine harvesting difficult. Size is excellent and the nuts are reported to be well filled with less than an average percentage of blanks.

Walnut production in California and Oregon is estimated at 75,000 tons, slightly less than the 1954 crop but 4 percent above average. In California, very hot weather during the first half of September reduced prospective production and also lowered the quality on a large part of the crop. Harvest began about mid-September in the earlier areas and was under way by October 1 in practically all districts. The Oregon crop is very late and developing slowly with harvest not expected to start until after November 1. Quality is expected to be good.



CRANBERRIES: Cranberry production is estimated at 1,068,900 barrels, 5 percent above the 1954 crop and 27 percent above average. The crop is larger than average in every State and larger than last year in every State except Massachusetts.

The Massachusetts crop is now forecast at 560,000 barrels compared with the September forecast of 610,000 barrels. Production last season was 590,000 and the average is 510,700 barrels. A substantial proportion of berries are being culled out because of sun scald. Damage from fruit and fire worms was heavier than usual. September weather was generally favorable for harvesting which was about two-thirds completed on October 1. Berries are only medium in size but except for sun scalded fruit are of good keeping quality. New Jersey expects a crop of 96,000 barrels--10 percent above 1954 and 17 percent above average. The Wisconsin crop is estimated at a record high of 315,000 barrels. Berries are of good quality and are expected to keep well. Almost half the crop was picked by October 1 and harvest is expected to be completed around mid-October. About half the crop will be mechanically harvested this year compared with about 40 percent last year. About half the crop will be mechanically dried this year compared with about a fifth last year. The season in Washington and Oregon is at least two weeks later than usual and harvest did not start generally until the first week in October. Quality is good but berries are smaller than usual.

PECANS: The pecan crop is forecast at 89,800,000 pounds, an increase of 8.4 million pounds over the September forecast. The October 1 estimate is only 710,000 pounds less than last year's production, but is 37 percent below the 1944-53 average. Improved varieties are forecast at 22,325,000 pounds and seedling pecans at 67,475,000 pounds.

Texas prospects increased  $4\frac{1}{2}$  million pounds over the September 1 forecast and are now only 2 million pounds below last year. Louisiana, Alabama, Mississippi, Florida and South Carolina also registered gains. In North Carolina, prospects declined from a September forecast of 1,140,000 pounds to 725,000 pounds. This decrease is attributed to disease and hurricane damage. Arkansas, Georgia and Oklahoma are unchanged from September. Shedding of nuts has continued. Harvesting has begun in some States. Oklahoma's prospects are relatively much better than the other States, being 51 percent greater than the average production. Louisiana and Florida are 13 percent and 12 percent, respectively, above average while all other States are below.

POTATOES: The 1955 potato crop is forecast at 387,334,000 bushels, 9 percent above a year ago, but 3 percent below average. The estimated production is 5,205,000 bushels below the September forecast. The declines from a month ago for Maine, Michigan, Wisconsin, North Dakota, Minnesota and Colorado are partly offset by better prospects in Oregon and California. No change from a month ago is indicated for Idaho. Freezes in the first half of September in Maine and the Midwestern States stopped growth and reduced yields per acre. The quality of the late crop is generally good except where low prices have delayed harvest of the late summer acreage.

Production in the 29 late States is placed at 307,122,000 bushels--down 2 percent from a month ago but 7 percent above the 1954 crop. The production in the 9 Eastern States is 120,152,000 bushels, down 1,369,000 bushels from a month ago, but 15,356,000 bushels above last year. The production in the 9 Central States is 59,604,000, down 5,356,000 bushels from a month ago and 10,839,000 below the 1954 crop. The 127,366,000 bushels for the 9 Western late States is 320,000 above a month ago and 14,631,000 bushels larger than in 1954.

In Maine, harvesting to date shows a high percentage of marketable sizes and good quality potatoes. While the frosts on September 14 reduced yields slightly, they hastened maturity of the tubers and expedited digging. A good quality crop is also being harvested in New Hampshire, Vermont and Rhode Island. In Massachusetts and Connecticut, where considerable acreage was flooded and water-soaked in August, quality is much better than was expected. In Upstate New York, potatoes made generally good development during September. On October 1, about half of the acreage was harvested. Early potatoes generally yielded rather light while Katahdins had better opportunity to develop after the rains. On Long Island, weather in September was favorable for digging and harvest is about as far along as in the past two years. Movement to storage is about the same as a year ago. In Pennsylvania, the set was generally good but sizes are smaller than usual.

Michigan's potato growers are having a disappointing season because of low yields and low grades. The crop in Minnesota varies by areas with the Red River Valley showing a smaller crop than indicated last month while in the Hollandale areas, yields are good, running over 300 bushels per acre on the average. In North Dakota, the set is reported to be light and the tubers did not size as anticipated earlier. Frosts in early September stopped the growth of the late acreage. The quality of the crop is good.

An excellent crop is being harvested in Montana. Potatoes developed under very favorable weather conditions. In Colorado, yields are not up to those expected a month ago in the San Louis Valley. While the quality of the crop is excellent, sizes are smaller than usual and in many fields there is a large percentage of small potatoes. The frosting of some of the vines about September 1 was an adverse factor on yields. The Idaho crop received killing frosts September 21-23. While the crop varies much in quality, average size of tubers is expected to be larger than in 1954. Yields are expected to be good despite the late season. In Utah, growers are harvesting a good quality crop. Harvest of the late crop in Oregon and California is under way. Killing frosts did not hit the crop in the Klamath Basin-Tule Lake area until mid-September and potatoes sized satisfactorily. Poor market conditions discouraged early digging and this also contributed to better sizes. In the Stockton area of California, harvest is expected to continue into November, much later than in the past.

Production in the 7 Intermediate States is placed at 20,307,000 bushels, 26 percent above last year but 20 percent below average. In New Jersey, harvest continued throughout September and by October 1, about 84 percent of the crop was reported harvested compared with 94 percent a year ago. The crop in



the 13 Early States is placed at 59,905,000 bushels, nearly 8 million above the 1954 production but 1.8 million below average. The after-harvest check-up of the early crop in California shows that production was about a million bushels or 3 percent larger than previously estimated.

SWEETPOTATOES: Production of sweetpotatoes is estimated at 35,593,000 bushels--19 percent above the short crop of 29,880,000 bushels harvested in 1954 but 24 percent below the 1944-53 average. The current estimate represents a drop in prospects of 544,000 bushels during the past month, the decline resulting primarily from losses sustained in the Carolinas because of excessive rainfall.

In Louisiana, harvesting made only fair progress during September. Some sweetpotato growers were concentrating most of their effort on picking cotton while many others were waiting for more favorable market conditions.

Digging has begun in North and South Carolina but has been delayed in many areas because of frequent drenchings during recent weeks. Quality has suffered extensively in some sections of these States because of excessively wet soils. In Virginia, rainfall has also caused a slight loss in quality. Harvest is about 50 percent complete on the Eastern Shore and is getting underway in other sections of the State. In New Jersey, general harvesting in the commercial sections began the first week of October. Yields have been somewhat disappointing.

Harvest of the East Texas crop is in full swing. Generally, high yields and good quality are being realized.

TOBACCO: Production of tobacco is estimated at 2,308 million pounds, an increase of 2 percent from the forecast last month.

The flue-cured crop is estimated at 1,544 million pounds, nearly 2 percent larger than the September forecast. With marketing well underway for types 11 and 12 and nearly complete for type 13, farmers report consistently higher average yields per acre than a month ago. An important factor contributing to this year's phenomenal average yield--1,553 pounds per acre, 241 pounds above the previous record established in 1950--is the new tobacco varieties that were widely planted for the first time. This situation, plus an unusually favorable growing season, made it difficult for growers to appraise yields accurately before harvest.

Burley production is forecast at 518 million pounds, an increase of 18 million pounds over the September 1 estimate. Despite a rather unfavorable growing season in the principal Blue Grass and northern Kentucky producing areas, farmers' reports now indicate considerably higher yields per acre in these areas than a month ago. The crop in these areas had a good start, but middle and late summer drought caused plants to "button out" low and turn yellow, resulting in some early season cutting. However, many farmers in the heavier producing areas decided to let the crop stand. Rains at the end of August and through September caused plants to increase in weight. The crop in Virginia, Tennessee, and North Carolina had a more favorable season, and reports indicate high average yields in those areas. Practically all the burley in this region had been cut and barned by October 1. Curing weather has been moderately favorable thus far. Stripping and grading has been in progress since rains in late September put the tobacco in condition to be handled.

Production prospects are slightly lower this month for Virginia fire-cured and sun-cured tobacco, reflecting damage caused by hurricanes. The outlook for Kentucky and Tennessee fire-cured and dark air-cured is improved slightly since last month as a result of favorable September weather.

Very little change since the September 1 estimate is indicated for cigar tobaccos. Prospects are slightly improved for the Miami Valley crop (types 42-44) but this was offset by declines in Connecticut and Wisconsin binders (types 52, 54 and 55).

HOPS: The hop crop is estimated at 37,108,000 pounds--14 percent less than the 1954 crop and 31 percent less than average. Each of the 4 hop States has a considerably smaller crop than last year except Idaho which is slightly larger. The late, cold spring and the cool weather during most of the season retarded growth and resulted in more small cones than usual. Although the crop was late in starting to grow, harvest was virtually completed by October 1.

SUGAR BEETS: Production of sugar beets is estimated at 12,176,000 tons, a little below the September 1 estimate, and 14 percent below last year's production of 14,091,000 tons. The indicated yield of 16.4 tons per acre is the same as estimated last month, and is a record.

September weather was very favorable for growth of the beet crop with only isolated cases of hail and frost damage reported. Digging of the crop had started in practically all areas by October 1. In California, where about 30 percent of the spring planted beets had been dug by October 1, yields were not turning out quite as well as expected earlier. However, the indicated yield of 21.5 tons is still the highest of record for this State.

SUGARCANE FOR SUGAR AND SIRUP: Prospects for sugarcane production remain unchanged from a month ago. The indicated production of 7,056,000 tons is 6 percent below last year, but 7 percent above the 1944-53 average.

Sugarcane made good progress during the month in both Florida and Louisiana. Ample moisture and warm weather in Louisiana has kept the crop green and harvesting may get under way a little later than usual. Growers are now more concerned about sucrose content than yields.

PASTURE: On October 1, farm pasture feed was somewhat more plentiful than the very short supplies on that date of the past 2 years, but was sharply below average. For the country as a whole, condition of pastures was 66 percent of normal, compared with 63 percent on October 1, 1954, and a 10-year average of 76 percent. In the central part of the country, pastures on October 1 were spotted, varying mostly from poor to extremely short, with the Eastern Great Plains States most adversely affected. Late September rains have improved fall and winter grazing prospects over much of this area, but lateness of the season will limit growth of feed. Pastures were mostly good to excellent in the States along the Atlantic Seaboard, in some areas along the Gulf Coast, and in portions of the West.



Pasture feed was extremely short in an extensive area covering most of southeast Nebraska and extending down to central Kansas. (See pasture map, page 5.) This was surrounded by a much larger area where condition ranged from severe drought to very poor, including most of South Dakota, Iowa, Wisconsin, northern Michigan, southern Illinois, Missouri, Nebraska, Kansas, western Oklahoma, and portions of Texas. As the result of late September rains over much of these areas, grass has greened up and pasture prospects improved greatly, but the amount of feed developed will depend on temperatures during the remainder of the growing season. Fall-sown grain pastures in the central and southern Great Plains area were generally a little late, but prospects were greatly improved by September rainfall.

In the Northeast, pasture condition continued well above average and was on par with the very good condition a year ago. In the South, October 1 pasture feed was much better than during the severe drought last year. In West Virginia, Kentucky, Tennessee, and Alabama, pasture condition was considerably below average, but in Maryland, Delaware, and Louisiana considerably above.

For the West as a whole, pasture and range feed was close to average. October pasture condition was considerably below average in Colorado and Nevada, but well above in New Mexico. Pastures were much better than a year earlier in Wyoming, Colorado, and New Mexico, but not so good as last year's unusually good condition in Washington and Oregon. Western range feed was the best for October since 1951, though short in many areas affected by drought.

MILK PRODUCTION: Production of milk on farms during September totaled 9,618 million pounds, 3 percent above September a year ago and 2 percent above the previous September high. Production during September was at the rate of 1.93 pounds of milk per capita per day, slightly above September a year ago, but 6 percent below average. Output of milk in the first 9 months of 1955 of 97.4 billion pounds was a record high for the period, slightly above the 97.2 billion pounds in January-September 1954.

Milk production per cow in crop reporters' herds on October 1 averaged 16.61 pounds--5 percent above the previous high for the date set last year, and 12 percent above average. The heavy milk flow per cow was encouraged by a record high rate of grain and concentrate feeding. Seasonally, production per cow declined only 3 percent from September 1 to October 1 as compared to an average decline of 7 percent. Output per cow was at record-high level for October 1 in all regions. Compared with a year earlier, production per cow on October 1 ranged from 3 percent above in the South Atlantic and Western regions to 8 percent above in the North Atlantic and South Central areas. Output per cow was also sharply above average in all regions with increases ranging from 10 to 13 percent. The proportion of milk cows in crop reporters herds in production on October 1 averaged 69.2 percent, slightly above a year earlier, but about average for the date.

Among the 33 States with monthly milk production estimates available, September output was a record high for the month in 9 States and near record level in 8 other States. On the other hand, production was as low or nearly as low as for any September in about a quarter century of records in

most Great Plains States. Wisconsin, as usual, led all States, producing 1,140 million pounds in September, followed by California with 584 million, Pennsylvania, 514 million, and Minnesota, 509 million--all record highs for the month, except Minnesota.

Monthly Milk Production on Farms, Selected States 1/									
State	: Sept. : :1944-53:	Sept. : 1954 :	Aug. : 1955 :	Sept. : 1955 :	State	: Sept. : :1944-53:	Sept. : 1954 :	Aug. : 1955 :	Sept. : 1955 :
Million pounds					Million pounds				
N.J.	88	95	93	94	Ga.	100	106	112	106
Pa.	445	480	518	514	Ky.	218	221	261	227
Ohio	446	465	519	479	Tenn.	211	222	248	225
Ind.	317	324	341	322	Ala.	112	111	123	114
Ill.	422	397	436	397	Miss.	120	123	147	130
Mich.	444	452	514	479	Ark.	117	107	133	113
Wis.	1,068	1,105	1,344	1,140	Okla.	166	140	173	146
Minn.	503	476	612	509	Texas	287	262	266	244
Iowa	473	440	508	441	Mont.	49	43	48	42
Mo.	362	375	447	392	Idaho	101	116	132	114
N.Dak.	141	133	172	129	Wyo.	21	18	19	17
S.Dak.	110	98	123	103	Utah	50	51	59	51
Nebr.	174	167	190	159	Wash.	143	147	164	151
Kans.	201	190	211	182	Oreg.	102	104	117	101
Va.	170	185	204	192	Calif.	474	561	636	584
W.Va.	73	71	79	74	Other				
N.C.	135	143	161	152	States	1,281	1,308	1,448	1,444
S.C.	50	53	58	51	U.S.	9,174	9,369	10,616	9,618

1/Monthly data for other States not yet available.

**GRAIN AND CONCENTRATES FED TO MILK COWS:** Farmers were feeding grain and concentrates to their milking herds at a record high October 1 rate per cow this year as poor pastures and improved dairy product-feed price relationships encouraged liberal feeding. Crop reporters fed an average of 4.82 pounds of grain and concentrates per milk cow on October 1. This was 7 percent above last year's October 1 rate of 4.49 pounds and 22 percent above the 1944-53 average for the date. Seasonally, the quantity of grain and concentrates fed to milk cows showed considerably more than the average gain from August 1 to October 1.

Regionally, grain and concentrate feeding rates set new 13-year record highs for October 1 in the East and West North Central regions, equaled the highs in the North Atlantic and South Atlantic regions, and were near record levels in the South Central region and the West. The quantity of grain and concentrates fed per milk cow on October 1 was above a year earlier in all the major regions other than the South Central where last year's rate was stepped up by drought. By regions, feeding rates were highest in the North Atlantic area at 6.1 pounds per milk cow in herd, and the lowest was in South Central region at 3.9 pounds. October 1 averages in other areas were 5.3 pounds in the East North Central, 4.6 pounds in the West North Central and 4.5 pounds in both the South Atlantic and West. Nationally, the proportion of crop reporters feeding some grain or other concentrates to milk cows in their herds averaged 77.4 percent, slightly above last year, exceeded only by the record high of 78.2 percent set in 1953, and about 7 percent above average for the date.



The value of grain and concentrates fed to milk cows by dairymen across the Nation averaged \$3.00 per hundredweight in September. This was nearly 9 percent below a year earlier and the lowest for the month since 1949. In the milk-selling areas, the value of grain and concentrates fed to milk cows in September was \$3.06 per hundredweight and in cream-selling areas was \$2.67. The milk-feed price ratio in September was 11 percent above a year earlier, the most favorable for the month since 1948, and about 5 percent above the longtime average. The butterfat-feed price ratio was 13 percent above a year earlier, but 9 percent below average.

POULTRY AND EGG PRODUCTION: Farm flocks laid 4,798 million eggs in September, a record high production for the month--2 percent more than a year earlier and 30 percent above the 1944-53 average. Egg production was at top levels in all parts of the country, except the West, where it was about the same as a year ago. Increases from last year varied from 2 percent in the East North Central to 7 percent in the South Atlantic States. Egg production during the first 9 months of this year was 4 percent above the period last year and 12 percent above average.

The rate of egg production reached a record high of 13.8 eggs per layer in September, compared with 13.4 a year earlier and the average of 11.6 eggs. The rate was at record high levels in all parts of the country, except the North Atlantic, where it was about 1 percent under a year earlier. Increases in the rate from last year varied from 1 percent in the West to 7 percent in the South Central States. Rate per layer on hand during the first 9 months of this year was 148 eggs, compared with 144 eggs last year and the average of 134 eggs.

HENS AND PULLETS OF LAYING AGE, POTENTIAL LAYERS AND  
EGGS LAID PER 100 LAYERS ON FARMS, OCTOBER 1

Year	North Atlantic	E. Central	North Central	W. Central	North Atlantic	South Central	South Atlantic	Western	United States
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HENS AND PULLETS OF LAYING AGE ON FARMS, OCTOBER 1

	Thousands							
1944-53 (Av.)	54,604	65,102	87,861	32,714	62,617	32,655	335,552	
1954	70,061	74,898	92,538	34,075	58,949	39,967	370,488	
1955	70,023	74,263	88,800	34,751	57,809	39,131	364,777	

POTENTIAL LAYERS ON FARMS, OCTOBER 1 <sup>1/</sup>

	Thousands							
1944-53 (Av.)	80,856	102,780	151,096	47,761	90,028	45,301	517,821	
1954	95,752	101,135	135,513	45,984	77,094	49,675	505,153	
1955	93,659	97,876	128,337	45,945	74,502	48,159	488,478	

EGGS LAID PER 100 LAYERS ON FARMS, OCTOBER 1

	Number							
1944-53 (Av.)	43.6	36.7	35.4	32.2	30.1	41.9	36.3	
1954	50.7	43.1	39.8	40.3	35.9	52.9	43.4	
1955	51.1	44.3	42.1	43.0	38.2	52.8	44.9	

<sup>1/</sup> Hens and pullets of laying age plus pullets not of laying age.

The laying flock averaged about 347 million layers in September-- 1 percent less than last year but 9 percent above average. Numbers of layers were at a record level in the North Atlantic--1 percent above a year earlier. There was no change in the South Atlantic States, but all other areas showed decreases of from 1 to 2 percent. The increase in the number of layers from September 1 to October 1 was 11 percent, compared with an increase of 12 percent last year and average.

Potential layers (hens and pullets of laying age plus pullets not of laying age) on farms October 1 totaled about 488 million--3 percent less than a year ago and 6 percent less than average. All parts of the country show decreases from a year ago except the South Atlantic which shows no change. Decreases vary from 2 to 5 percent. Potential layers this year consist of 60 percent pullets and 40 percent hens, compared with 65 percent pullets and 35 percent hens a year ago.

Chickens on Farms October 1: The preliminary estimate of all young chickens in farm flocks on October 1 is about 337 million--10 percent less than a year ago and 17 percent less than average. All parts of the country show decreases ranging from 7 to 13 percent. October 1 holdings of young chickens consisted of 51 percent pullet layers, 37 percent pullets not of laying age and 12 percent other chickens. This compares with 51 percent pullet layers, 36 percent pullets not of laying age and 13 percent other chickens a year ago.

All pullets on farms October 1 are estimated at 295 million--10 percent less than a year ago and 8 percent below average. Of the pullets on hand, about 58 percent were of laying age, compared with 59 percent a year ago and the average of 43 percent. These relationships indicate an earlier movement of pullets into the laying flock during recent years. Numbers of laying pullets were 11 percent smaller than a year ago and pullets not of laying age were 8 percent smaller.

Other young chickens on farms totaled about 42 million--14 percent less than a year ago and only half the average number. Other young chickens decreased in all parts of the country from 8 to 19 percent.

Hens one year old or older on October 1 totaled about 193 million--9 percent more than a year ago, but 1 percent below average. Hen numbers increased in all parts of the country. Increases ranged from 1 percent in the West to 13 percent in the East North Central and South Atlantic States. Because of the short crop of pullets this year, farmers are holding more hens than usual.

Prices received by farmers for eggs in mid-September averaged 43.8 cents per dozen, compared with 39.4 cents in mid-August and 33.8 cents in September a year ago. Markets were irregular during the month, ranging from very firm around mid-month to weak at the close. Receipts tended to increase late in the month, whereas overall demand was less aggressive.

Farmers received an average of 22.6 cents per pound, live weight, for chickens (farm chickens and commercial broilers) in mid-September, compared with 24.1 cents in mid-August and 19.5 cents in September a year ago. Farm chickens averaged 18.9 cents and commercial broilers 25.5 cents, compared



## COMPOSITION OF FARM FLOCKS, OCTOBER 1

(Thousands)

Year	North Atlantic	East North Central	West North Central	South Atlantic	South Central	Western	United States
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## PULLETS OF LAYING AGE

1944-53 (Av.)	25,684	30,606	33,997	13,028	22,938	13,825	140,077
1954	39,346	41,568	46,519	18,080	26,586	21,131	193,230
1955	37,371	36,589	39,250	16,642	21,545	20,094	171,491

## PULLETS NOT OF LAYING AGE

1944-53 (Av.)	26,252	37,678	63,235	15,047	27,411	12,647	182,269
1954	25,691	26,237	42,975	11,909	18,145	9,708	134,665
1955	23,636	23,613	39,537	11,194	16,693	9,028	123,701

## OTHER YOUNG CHICKENS

1944-53 (Av.)	12,541	15,601	23,672	11,304	14,710	5,766	83,594
1954	9,409	8,748	11,419	6,559	8,300	3,721	48,156
1955	8,333	7,634	9,262	5,619	7,654	3,150	41,652

## ALL YOUNG CHICKENS

1944-53 (Av.)	64,477	83,885	120,903	39,378	65,059	32,238	405,941
1954	74,446	76,553	100,913	36,548	53,031	34,560	376,051
1955	69,340	67,836	88,049	33,455	45,892	32,272	336,844

## HENS ONE YEAR OLD OR OLDER

1944-53 (Av.)	28,920	34,495	53,864	19,686	39,679	18,830	195,474
1954	30,715	33,330	46,019	15,995	32,363	18,836	177,258
1955	32,652	37,674	49,550	18,109	36,264	19,037	193,286

with 15.3 and 23.0 cents, respectively, in mid-September a year ago. Poultry markets during the month were weak on broilers and fryers and steady on hens. Offerings, while liberal on commercially grown young chickens, were only moderate on hens.

Turkey prices on September 15 averaged 30.9 cents per pound, live weight, compared with 27.7 cents a year earlier. Turkey markets were steady to firm and higher on young hens, but barely steady to weak and lower on toms. In the major producing areas, live paying prices advanced 2 to 4 cents a pound during the month on young hens and were unchanged to 1 cent lower on young toms.

The average cost of the farm poultry ration in mid-September was \$3.47 per 100 pounds, compared with \$3.54 in mid-August and \$3.89 in September last year. The September egg-feed, chicken-feed, and turkey-feed ratios were all more favorable than a year ago.

CROP REPORTING BOARD



## CROP PRODUCTION, October 1955

Crop Reporting Board, AMS, USDA

## CORN, ALL

State	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average	1954	Indicated	Average	1954	Indicated
	1944-53		1955	1944-53		1955
		Bushels			Thousand bushels	
Maine	36.9	24.5	36.0	474	312	468
N.H.	43.2	43.0	46.0	567	645	644
Vt.	42.4	42.0	45.0	2,602	2,856	3,060
Mass.	44.4	46.0	46.0	1,656	1,656	1,702
R.I.	41.5	33.0	45.0	310	231	360
Conn.	44.1	47.0	45.0	1,871	1,880	1,845
N.Y.	40.4	42.0	43.0	26,326	29,568	30,573
N.J.	47.2	48.0	37.0	8,823	9,600	7,622
Pa.	44.3	46.0	43.0	59,537	63,204	58,480
Ohio	50.1	62.0	62.0	177,847	232,066	234,360
Ind.	49.7	53.5	56.0	226,523	256,104	270,760
Ill.	52.0	49.5	54.0	462,296	449,312	499,986
Mich.	38.6	44.0	45.0	65,268	83,028	90,000
Wis.	47.0	57.5	50.0	120,618	154,445	139,650
Minn.	43.0	50.5	48.0	236,380	277,043	279,120
Iowa	50.0	52.5	43.0	540,971	540,015	459,971
Mo.	35.8	16.5	39.0	149,188	69,201	165,204
N.Dak.	21.4	21.0	22.5	25,530	25,704	29,182
S.Dak.	27.8	29.0	20.0	108,013	115,913	83,140
Nebr.	30.4	28.0	15.5	228,658	196,000	104,160
Kans.	25.1	19.0	17.5	67,224	39,558	31,692
Del.	34.2	31.0	34.0	4,992	5,270	5,848
Md.	42.4	41.0	42.0	19,489	18,778	19,236
Va.	36.4	33.0	41.0	37,806	30,063	36,613
W.Va.	38.2	45.0	43.0	9,925	9,045	8,041
N.C.	28.4	24.0	31.0	62,641	50,784	63,643
S.C.	18.8	10.5	27.0	25,972	11,718	29,835
Ga.	14.8	10.5	22.0	46,217	29,642	65,208
Fla.	12.8	16.0	18.5	7,966	9,200	10,952
Ky.	34.1	31.0	42.0	75,945	66,433	84,588
Tenn.	28.2	21.5	34.5	59,793	40,484	60,410
Ala.	17.6	13.0	28.0	44,921	28,808	61,432
Miss.	19.3	17.0	30.0	40,087	27,234	46,620
Ark.	20.0	12.0	27.0	24,369	8,364	17,118
La.	18.2	21.0	29.0	15,230	12,957	17,545
Okla.	18.4	12.5	22.0	20,287	4,012	7,480
Texas	17.3	16.0	23.5	47,111	33,184	50,196
Mont.	15.5	14.5	19.0	2,698	2,813	3,876
Idaho	49.5	61.0	60.0	1,654	3,233	3,600
Wyo.	17.5	17.5	19.0	988	875	1,254
Colo.	24.4	25.0	27.5	13,807	9,325	11,798
N.Mex.	14.7	15.5	16.0	1,550	1,318	1,408
Ariz.	12.8	16.0	25.0	406	576	1,250
Utah	34.0	39.0	42.0	1,007	1,443	1,638
Nev.	34.5	40.0	35.0	85	120	105
Wash.	53.4	57.0	62.0	1,046	1,539	1,736
Oreg.	40.2	50.0	48.0	1,111	1,400	1,680
Calif.	33.3	48.0	50.0	2,330	7,680	12,650
U.S.	36.4	37.1	38.6	3,080,115	2,964,639	3,117,739

ALL WHEAT						
State	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average		Prelim-	Average		Preliminary
	1944-53	1954	inary	1944-53	1954	1955
			1955			
	Bushels			Thousand bushels		
N.Y.	26.8	30.5	32.0	10,352	10,065	10,048
N.J.	23.7	28.0	28.0	1,771	1,512	1,316
Pa.	22.2	28.0	26.0	19,856	19,796	16,172
Ohio	24.2	27.5	29.0	52,018	48,510	45,008
Ind.	22.0	30.5	29.0	34,092	39,711	33,988
Ill.	20.9	29.0	31.5	34,004	44,921	46,840
Mich.	26.2	30.0	30.5	31,516	30,000	28,365
Wis.	23.8	24.3	25.2	2,106	1,433	1,236
Minn.	17.2	13.9	19.2	19,548	9,828	11,975
Iowa	19.2	18.0	29.2	4,019	2,052	2,865
Mo.	18.5	31.0	32.0	25,825	40,114	43,488
N.Dak.	13.2	9.0	15.2	131,707	69,896	109,866
S.Dak.	12.0	10.1	11.7	43,157	27,008	28,325
Nebr.	19.5	19.8	25.4	77,578	61,623	79,090
Kans.	15.7	17.5	14.5	204,022	176,208	132,864
Del.	18.8	23.5	24.0	1,152	822	792
Md.	19.8	25.5	25.5	6,189	4,972	4,564
Va.	18.9	25.5	25.5	7,851	6,936	6,171
W.Va.	19.2	24.0	23.0	1,388	1,152	920
N.C.	17.5	22.0	21.5	7,178	7,436	6,966
S.C.	16.0	19.5	19.0	3,040	3,081	3,059
Ga.	14.9	18.5	15.5	2,216	2,072	1,472
Ky.	16.7	25.5	20.0	5,068	5,508	4,020
Tenn.	15.1	18.5	17.0	4,320	3,959	3,417
Ala.	17.1	22.0	19.0	238	528	950
Miss.	21.7	28.0	23.0	331	784	368
Ark.	15.2	26.0	19.5	541	1,638	1,287
Okla.	13.6	15.0	8.0	79,304	70,770	27,928
Tex.	11.6	9.5	9.5	55,404	30,894	14,212
Mont.	16.3	17.0	23.0	80,013	76,557	97,615
Idaho	27.3	29.7	29.7	37,657	35,343	34,773
Wyo.	18.3	13.0	19.3	6,075	3,315	5,351
Colo.	17.6	10.2	12.8	42,430	16,500	14,375
N.Mex.	8.9	6.6	7.3	3,153	643	1,302
Ariz.	23.8	28.0	31.0	604	588	1,302
Utah	21.6	18.8	21.0	8,126	6,555	7,314
Nev.	27.6	27.0	27.2	503	324	245
Wash.	26.6	33.2	12.6	71,692	72,444	55,551
Oreg.	25.7	28.5	26.4	26,559	25,023	21,878
Calif.	18.8	20.0	20.0	11,464	9,260	8,240
U.S.	17.1	18.1	19.3	1,154,073	969,761	915,528



## SPRING WHEAT OTHER THAN DURUM

State	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average	1954	Preliminary	Average	1954	Preliminary
	1944-53		1955	1944-53		1955
	Bushels			Thousand bushels		
Wis.	24.1	25.0	24.5	1,384	775	612
Minn.	17.1	14.0	19.0	17,276	9,212	10,754
Iowa	18.1	18.0	25.0	224	342	375
N. Dak.	13.3	10.0	15.5	101,948	64,920	96,596
S. Dak.	11.7	9.5	11.0	35,474	21,907	22,572
Nebr.	13.9	9.0	13.5	907	423	270
Mont.	14.7	14.0	21.0	51,906	42,952	54,117
Idaho	30.9	33.5	34.5	17,480	15,281	14,766
Wyo.	17.1	13.0	17.0	1,496	663	1,071
Colo.	18.5	16.5	19.0	2,172	710	950
N. Mex.	14.4	13.5	18.0	286	243	342
Utah	32.5	30.0	33.0	2,609	2,370	2,310
Nev.	28.1	27.0	27.0	374	243	189
Wash.	22.2	28.0	22.0	14,217	8,456	3,520
Oreg.	24.0	28.5	26.0	5,252	3,990	3,302
U. S.	14.8	12.6	17.1	253,251	173,487	211,746

## DURUM WHEAT

State	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average	1954	Preliminary	Average	1954	Preliminary
	1944-53		1955	1944-53		1955
	Bushels			Thousand bushels		
Minn.	14.8	7.0	15.0	707	84	405
N. Dak.	13.1	4.0	13.5	29,759	4,976	13,270
S. Dak.	11.8	7.0	11.0	2,966	497	704
3 States	13.0	4.2	13.4	33,432	5,557	14,379

## SOYBEANS FOR BEANS

State	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average	1954	Indicated	Average	1954	Indicated
	1944-53		1955	1944-53		1955
		Bushels			Thousand bushels	
N.Y.	16.3	11.0	14.0	102	88	84
N.J.	18.2	22.0	18.0	305	528	414
Pa.	16.6	18.0	16.0	401	306	336
Ohio	20.1	25.5	25.0	20,250	29,708	31,125
Ind.	20.9	24.0	23.0	32,689	46,128	48,622
Ill.	22.6	21.5	23.0	81,614	92,214	104,190
Mich.	18.6	22.0	23.0	1,775	3,476	3,795
Wis.	13.8	15.0	13.5	516	1,035	958
Minn.	17.0	21.0	19.5	15,194	42,294	45,532
Iowa	21.2	26.0	19.0	35,438	55,900	42,237
Mo.	18.0	15.0	19.0	19,214	27,540	36,670
N.Dak.	11.7	15.5	14.5	201	1,100	1,146
S.Dak.	14.9	18.0	12.0	682	3,114	3,156
Nebr.	20.7	22.0	10.0	927	4,180	2,450
Kans.	12.5	8.0	10.0	3,967	2,448	3,000
Del.	14.0	17.5	18.0	762	1,190	1,278
Md.	15.8	18.5	21.0	948	1,998	2,436
Va.	16.8	15.5	20.0	2,078	2,898	3,440
N.C.	14.4	16.0	14.5	3,735	4,720	4,132
S.C.	10.4	7.0	14.5	589	910	2,175
Ga.	9.6	7.0	12.0	206	210	420
Fla.	<u>1/</u> 19.0	12.0	22.0	<u>1/</u> 178	348	748
Ky.	16.8	16.0	18.5	1,768	2,048	2,405
Tenn.	17.5	12.0	20.0	2,333	2,160	3,700
Ala.	17.5	11.5	23.0	1,079	1,196	2,438
Miss.	15.2	9.5	21.0	3,479	4,930	11,424
Ark.	17.2	11.5	16.0	7,337	9,096	14,928
La.	14.6	16.0	22.0	460	848	1,232
Okla.	10.4	5.5	11.5	330	99	345
Texas		17.0			85	
U.S.	19.9	20.1	20.4	238,488	342,795	374,816

1/ Short-time average.

## RICE

State	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average	1954	Indicated	Average	1954	Indicated
	1944-53		1955	1944-53		1955
		Pounds			Thousand bags	<u>1/</u>
Miss.	<u>2/</u> 2,525	2,700	2,800	<u>2/</u> 680	2,214	1,484
Ark.	2,178	2,450	2,650	8,237	14,651	11,262
La.	1,854	2,300	2,400	10,968	14,996	12,528
Texas	2,195	2,600	2,900	10,918	16,120	14,036
Calif.	3,107	2,400	3,300	8,893	10,872	10,923
U.S.	2,221	2,447	2,768	39,357	58,853	50,233

1/ Bags of 100 pounds. 2/ Short-time average.



## GRAIN STOCKS ON FARMS ON OCTOBER 1

State	Corn for grain (old crop)			Wheat		
	Average	1954	1955	Average	1954	1955
	1944-53			1944-53		
T h o u s a n d b u s h e l s						
Maine	3	1	1/	---	---	---
N.H.	7	5	4	---	---	---
Vt.	6	6	3	---	---	---
Mass.	30	17	24	---	---	---
R.I.	2	2	1	---	---	---
Conn.	37	27	23	---	---	---
N.Y.	872	1,066	819	5,566	6,240	5,325
N.J.	838	568	755	887	665	500
Pa.	5,610	4,897	8,942	10,187	9,106	6,631
Ohio	13,263	12,928	18,798	20,611	21,830	16,653
Ind.	17,176	14,097	18,574	9,387	14,693	8,837
Ill.	34,961	29,319	32,184	7,040	13,476	11,242
Mich.	7,130	8,850	6,948	18,401	18,600	15,317
Wis.	7,558	14,022	11,563	1,799	1,290	890
Minn.	23,276	54,489	33,947	13,262	7,568	7,424
Iowa	79,292	120,326	93,895	1,408	882	716
Mo.	16,311	11,457	4,169	7,240	12,034	9,132
N.Dak.	1,150	1,995	851	96,872	57,315	80,202
S.Dak.	13,619	27,850	20,478	30,403	21,606	20,111
Nebr.	33,899	29,459	33,869	40,252	33,276	44,290
Kans.	7,932	4,683	2,668	86,066	72,245	45,174
Del.	257	197	384	262	140	95
Md.	1,012	727	1,476	1,519	845	822
Va.	3,114	942	1,820	3,632	2,566	2,098
W.Va.	1,291	640	1,047	949	760	598
N.C.	5,148	3,577	2,380	3,461	3,569	3,204
S.C.	2,110	1,415	561	933	739	1,009
Ga.	2,835	2,152	835	817	829	515
Fla.	238	237	190	---	---	---
Ky.	6,030	4,828	4,790	1,139	1,763	1,487
Tenn.	4,411	3,248	1,441	1,273	1,425	1,093
Ala.	2,663	1,516	792	73	158	171
Miss.	1,694	1,255	1,032	119	235	147
Ark.	1,123	527	232	202	590	309
La.	447	306	500	---	---	---
Okla.	968	277	137	18,578	14,862	5,586
Texas	1,938	632	316	12,791	4,016	2,842
Mont.	26	17	5	55,864	52,059	69,307
Idaho	87	149	96	15,282	14,137	12,171
Wyo.	13	27	3	3,556	1,658	2,140
Colo.	662	462	135	21,841	9,570	8,481
N.Mex.	103	29	18	1,034	122	495
Ariz.	46	61	74	141	123	326
Utah	2	5	5	4,818	3,278	3,803
Nev.	---	---	---	381	227	159
Wash.	18	30	44	15,090	14,489	15,557
Oreg.	50	26	49	7,753	6,506	6,782
Calif.	1/	1/	1/	2,342	2,982	3,378
U.S.	299,258	359,346	306,877	524,243	429,474	415,019

1/ Less than 500 bushels.

## GRAIN STOCKS ON FARMS ON OCTOBER 1 - CONTINUED

State	Oats			Soybeans (old crop)		
	Average 1944-53	1954	1955	Average 1944-53	1954	1955
T h o u s a n d   b u s h e l s						
Maine	2,925	2,492	2,506	---	---	---
N.H.	202	108	140	---	---	---
Vt.	1,076	714	804	---	---	---
Mass.	152	93	84	---	---	---
Conn.	134	134	122	---	---	---
N.Y.	23,589	23,661	26,966	13	4	6
N.J.	1,124	1,476	1,384	10	2	3
Pa.	22,428	28,733	30,930	30	13	12
Ohio	36,352	45,347	55,364	345	106	446
Ind.	35,609	43,630	54,895	264	38	461
Ill.	101,208	97,843	131,123	605	79	922
Mich.	47,774	48,282	57,995	37	1/	1/
Wis.	118,659	117,149	126,344	17	2	10
Minn.	160,584	150,799	174,351	210	28	423
Iowa	163,761	187,016	198,682	694	71	1,118
Mo.	28,169	44,882	46,262	243	54	55
N.Dak.	58,740	51,443	59,964	4	3	44
S.Dak.	85,148	98,982	96,950	20	17	125
Nebr.	47,750	55,295	49,780	6	1/	167
Kans.	17,842	26,454	23,240	45	20	12
Del.	127	201	217	12	5	6
Md.	1,052	1,642	2,005	22	5	30
Va.	2,880	4,454	4,894	28	13	14
W.Va.	1,388	1,689	1,560	---	---	---
N.C.	6,192	11,422	10,718	56	4	14
S.C.	8,645	13,115	12,126	11	7	14
Ga.	6,252	12,529	9,729	2	3	2
Fla.	183	540	528	---	1/	1/
Ky.	1,440	3,242	3,430	14	1	10
Tenn.	3,157	4,453	5,104	17	10	11
Ala.	1,784	2,784	4,455	5	2	4
Miss.	3,643	8,540	9,504	17	1/	10
Ark.	3,574	7,862	8,938	38	37	45
La.	1,101	1,872	2,383	4	3	4
Okla.	11,520	13,294	11,983	3	2	1
Texas	17,235	28,121	22,846	---	---	---
Mont.	12,307	13,047	14,965	---	---	---
Idaho	6,025	7,498	7,194	---	---	---
Wyo.	4,382	3,421	4,774	---	---	---
Colo.	5,115	3,108	2,801	---	---	---
N.Mex.	405	249	254	---	---	---
Ariz.	245	272	302	---	---	---
Utah	1,770	1,485	1,399	---	---	---
Nev.	276	246	150	---	---	---
Wash.	4,334	4,746	4,033	---	---	---
Oreg.	6,246	6,758	6,820	---	---	---
Calif.	1,132	1,200	1,049	---	---	---
U.S.	1,065,662	1,182,323	1,292,047	2,770	529	3,969

1/ Less than 500 bushels.



## GRAIN STOCKS ON FARMS ON OCTOBER 1 - CONTINUED

State	Barley			Rye		
	Average	1954	1955	Average	1954	1955
	1944-53			1944-53		
T h o u s a n d b u s h e l s						
Maine	112	80	86	---	---	---
N.Y.	2,210	2,227	2,372	123	177	150
N.J.	320	487	417	93	123	101
Pa.	3,474	5,720	6,367	235	180	227
Ohio	356	1,239	1,724	214	562	397
Ind.	336	982	1,626	314	1,066	766
Ill.	407	837	2,523	269	1,005	1,479
Mich.	2,950	2,547	2,912	501	504	300
Wis.	4,332	1,849	1,520	701	368	472
Minn.	17,570	21,318	25,301	824	800	1,113
Iowa	426	407	351	83	44	194
Mo.	870	3,780	5,872	173	479	459
N.Dak.	36,191	52,027	62,431	1,506	3,126	6,598
S.Dak.	18,457	8,388	8,823	2,311	1,919	2,900
Nebr.	5,845	3,690	3,432	1,312	961	1,140
Kans.	3,394	5,921	8,019	261	424	444
Del.	207	188	188	86	140	112
Md.	1,323	2,142	1,765	121	126	121
Va.	1,729	2,546	2,833	163	196	131
W.Va.	222	374	318	24	19	15
N.C.	626	1,124	860	142	148	185
S.C.	202	287	265	46	120	107
Ga.	68	119	65	33	64	69
Ky.	739	1,549	1,531	140	190	122
Tenn.	547	600	541	94	116	90
Ark.	76	237	304	---	---	---
Okla.	1,000	2,622	1,888	265	561	335
Texas	1,397	1,693	1,060	122	236	122
Mont.	14,991	31,332	37,867	136	110	242
Idaho	7,131	11,703	10,364	34	36	28
Wyo.	3,669	3,137	4,292	58	56	75
Colo.	10,889	5,335	4,672	215	182	83
N.Mex.	388	289	378	25	20	30
Ariz.	1,097	4,181	2,482	---	---	---
Utah	4,542	5,430	5,534	61	43	55
Nev.	614	554	389	---	---	---
Wash.	2,068	6,156	6,950	101	223	245
Oreg.	4,242	7,736	8,328	245	186	242
Calif.	11,163	25,862	26,842	73	73	67
U.S.	166,243	226,695	253,492	11,104	14,583	19,216

## SORGHUM GRAIN: Stocks on Farms on October 1 (old crop)

State	Average 1947-53	1954	1955
<u>Thousand bushels</u>			
Nebraska	180	160	470
Kansas	1,734	1,072	2,477
Oklahoma	575	460	240
Texas	2,106	1,104	1,761
Colorado	269	142	55
New Mexico	174	55	133
Other States	193	186	256
United States	5,230	3,179	5,392

## SORGHUM GRAIN

<u>Yield per acre</u>				<u>Production</u>			
State	Average 1944-53	1954	Indicated 1955	Average 1944-53	1954	Indicated 1955	
<u>Bushels</u>				<u>Thousand bushels</u>			
Ind.	29.0	40.0	35.0	43	120	105	
Mo.	18.9	16.0	19.0	682	1,056	1,425	
S. Dak.	13.8	17.5	12.0	536	910	504	
Nebr.	19.8	26.0	8.5	2,346	13,416	7,148	
Kans.	18.4	14.0	10.0	29,927	45,038	37,000	
N.C.	<u>1/</u> 26.2	25.0	30.0	<u>1/</u> 590	2,225	3,600	
S.C.	17.4	12.5	21.0	81	62	273	
Ala.	17.0	14.5	19.0	418	232	855	
Ark.	16.6	14.0	22.0	236	224	792	
La.	16.0	16.0	19.0	28	32	57	
Okla.	13.6	9.0	13.0	9,736	4,797	11,713	
Texas	18.8	21.5	22.0	77,502	117,386	138,424	
Colo.	13.5	10.0	10.0	2,666	2,210	3,540	
N. Mex.	12.9	10.0	13.5	3,693	2,660	5,751	
Ariz.	41.1	45.0	45.0	2,144	6,075	8,820	
Calif.	39.8	49.0	48.0	3,974	7,644	8,688	
U.S.	18.4	19.0	17.3	134,582	204,087	228,695	

1/ Short-time average.



## FLAXSEED: Stocks on Farms on October 1

State	Average 1947-53	1954	1955
<u>Thousand bushels</u>			
Minnesota	5,173	3,457	2,917
North Dakota	9,082	18,468	15,595
South Dakota	2,432	2,911	2,268
Other States	914	787	785
United States	17,601	25,623	21,565

## FLAXSEED

State	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average	1954	Preliminary 1955	Average	1954	Preliminary 1955
	1944-53			1944-53		
<u>Bushels</u>				<u>Thousand bushels</u>		
Wis.	12.8	12.5	12.5	146	62	62
Minn.	10.0	8.5	9.5	12,106	8,432	8,104
Iowa	12.5	10.0	14.0	872	270	210
N.Dak.	8.0	7.2	8.0	13,050	24,624	25,992
S.Dak.	9.1	6.0	7.5	4,833	5,598	5,670
Kans.	6.0	6.5	8.0	347	13	16
Texas	7.0	5.5	2.6	879	578	78
Mont.	7.2	5.0	11.0	728	670	825
Ariz.	<u>1/25.4</u>	24.5	27.0	421	98	108
Calif.	23.6	29.0	32.0	2,324	1,189	1,920
U. S.	9.2	7.3	8.5	35,898	41,534	42,985

1/ Short-time average.

State	ALL HAY						PASTURE		
	Yield per acre			Production			Condition October 1		
	Average:	1944-53:	1954:	Prelim:	Average:	1954:	Prelim:	Average:	1954:
	1944-53:	1954:	1955:	inary:	1944-53:	1954:	inary:	1944-53:	1955:
		Tons			Thousand tons			Percent	
Maine	1.03	1.08	1.16	772	712	768	71	93	84
N.H.	1.20	1.26	1.38	404	383	413	74	87	87
Vt.	1.39	1.49	1.59	1,340	1,343	1,441	77	86	89
Mass.	1.53	1.63	1.60	532	524	512	71	97	92
R.I.	1.54	1.59	1.75	48	51	56	73	85	92
Conn.	1.60	1.69	1.67	436	425	415	73	90	91
N.Y.	1.60	1.71	1.59	5,735	5,512	5,078	75	77	81
N.J.	1.76	1.73	1.78	448	437	455	73	83	79
Pa.	1.49	1.54	1.53	3,485	3,497	3,479	73	76	80
Ohio	1.46	1.57	1.64	3,670	3,961	4,001	73	81	71
Ind.	1.40	1.46	1.64	2,491	2,322	2,386	78	67	70
Ill.	1.54	1.73	1.96	4,111	4,736	5,230	80	60	64
Mich.	1.40	1.52	1.44	3,552	3,736	3,384	77	72	66
Wis.	1.76	2.03	2.12	7,111	7,948	8,303	77	84	57
Minn.	1.55	1.79	1.77	6,205	6,683	6,876	76	84	71
Iowa	1.64	1.71	1.75	5,763	6,793	6,961	81	80	51
Mo.	1.18	1.19	1.40	4,188	2,786	4,036	75	29	58
N.Dak.	.93	1.08	1.09	3,183	3,675	3,900	74	84	71
S.Dak.	.85	.89	.72	3,617	4,878	4,100	78	79	52
Nebr.	1.08	1.09	.96	5,102	6,290	5,582	81	73	46
Kans.	1.52	1.34	1.35	2,978	3,185	3,266	76	46	44
Del.	1.43	1.43	1.48	102	100	99	75	67	86
Md.	1.43	1.32	1.51	644	621	715	80	64	88
Va.	1.17	1.09	1.34	1,612	1,472	1,868	80	52	81
W.Va.	1.22	1.29	1.30	997	1,082	1,092	76	83	68
N.C.	1.02	.96	1.14	1,266	1,061	1,253	78	47	81
S.C.	.83	.64	1.03	412	262	404	76	32	77
Ga.	.53	.61	.75	676	444	596	76	36	74
Fla.	.62	.88	.88	63	84	93	79	73	82
Ky.	1.25	1.21	1.43	2,252	1,953	2,451	75	64	70
Tenn.	1.12	.95	1.22	1,908	1,311	1,868	73	40	62
Ala.	.73	.74	.97	666	497	710	75	34	65
Miss.	1.15	.91	1.36	513	618	930	74	40	76
Ark.	1.08	.82	1.20	1,284	668	1,127	69	24	71
La.	1.22	1.20	1.49	381	324	393	77	52	90
Okla.	1.25	1.09	1.25	1,761	1,560	1,890	71	25	66
Texas	1.01	1.01	1.21	1,570	1,389	1,810	66	34	66
Mont.	1.13	1.18	1.24	2,574	2,863	3,163	80	86	85
Idaho	2.20	2.44	2.47	2,411	2,763	2,881	84	86	87
Wyo.	1.11	1.05	1.19	1,231	1,103	1,390	81	51	78
Colo.	1.61	1.57	1.67	2,226	1,986	2,214	76	50	64
N.Mex.	2.10	2.19	2.29	436	512	532	63	58	77
Ariz.	2.46	2.60	2.61	659	691	766	79	84	80
Utah	2.08	2.16	2.25	1,161	1,182	1,246	78	69	79
Nev.	1.54	1.53	1.54	616	482	458	84	69	76
Wash.	1.88	1.94	1.84	1,564	1,545	1,517	74	96	80
Oreg.	1.69	1.65	1.58	1,784	1,667	1,603	74	88	77
Calif.	3.06	3.30	3.17	5,842	6,243	6,197	74	76	73
U.S.	1.28	1.43	1.47	102,199	104,380	102,908	76	63	66



## ALFALFA HAY

State	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average	1954	Preliminary	Average	1954	Preliminary
	1944-53	1954	1955	1944-53	1954	1955
		Tons			Thousand tons	
Maine	1.41	1.50	1.55	9	12	12
New Hampshire	1.98	2.00	2.10	11	14	17
Vermont	2.00	2.15	2.25	53	82	92
Massachusetts	2.19	2.20	2.35	33	48	49
Rhode Island	2.27	2.20	2.30	3	7	7
Connecticut	2.34	2.50	2.50	64	90	90
New York	2.07	2.15	2.15	774	886	894
New Jersey	2.22	2.15	2.30	162	189	228
Pennsylvania	1.94	2.00	2.10	609	798	930
Ohio	1.88	2.05	2.00	877	1,378	1,438
Indiana	1.87	2.00	1.95	780	950	1,065
Illinois	2.27	2.25	2.40	1,557	2,709	3,468
Michigan	1.59	1.75	1.70	1,648	1,908	1,816
Wisconsin	2.15	2.35	2.35	2,987	4,850	5,142
Minnesota	2.11	2.25	2.20	2,702	4,086	4,235
Iowa	2.23	2.30	2.15	2,107	3,181	3,479
Missouri	2.47	2.10	2.50	777	838	1,293
North Dakota	1.44	1.55	1.55	517	1,412	1,694
South Dakota	1.57	1.45	1.10	1,043	2,548	2,203
Nebraska	2.02	1.85	1.55	2,444	3,674	3,447
Kansas	1.99	1.70	1.60	1,898	2,348	2,342
Delaware	2.19	2.15	2.30	14	17	18
Maryland	2.08	1.95	2.30	124	142	184
Virginia	2.22	2.00	2.35	252	380	512
West Virginia	1.92	2.05	2.05	118	170	199
North Carolina	2.11	1.80	2.30	87	121	170
Georgia	1.74	1.60	2.00	11	19	28
Kentucky	1.96	2.10	2.35	459	483	649
Tennessee	1.98	1.80	2.00	290	214	300
Alabama	1.72	1.45	1.85	26	17	22
Mississippi	1.90	2.00	2.70	60	32	46
Arkansas	2.29	2.00	2.50	162	72	118
Louisiana	1.94	1.70	2.50	39	39	65
Oklahoma	1.91	1.45	1.80	755	809	954
Texas	2.36	2.00	2.10	458	598	628
Montana	1.61	1.70	1.80	1,118	1,348	1,471
Idaho	2.65	2.90	2.95	1,985	2,369	2,457
Wyoming	1.66	1.65	1.75	548	602	670
Colorado	2.20	2.10	2.20	1,422	1,424	1,536
New Mexico	2.82	2.85	2.95	352	428	442
Arizona	2.74	2.90	2.90	561	583	647
Utah	2.40	2.50	2.60	940	985	1,056
Nevada	2.76	2.80	2.70	292	311	316
Washington	2.18	2.15	2.05	662	740	748
Oregon	2.64	2.60	2.60	603	595	637
California	4.56	4.65	4.40	4,424	4,822	4,884
United States	2.21	2.15	2.10	36,890	49,328	52,703

## LESPEDEZA HAY

State	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average	1954	Preliminary	Average	1954	Preliminary
	1944-53		1955	1944-53		1955
		Tons			Thousand tons	
Ind.	1.10	0.90	1.15	110	54	66
Ill.	1.05	.90	1.15	136	68	104
Mo.	1.04	.90	1.10	1,475	234	935
Kans.	1.07	.80	1.00	113	19	29
Del.	1.24	1.20	1.25	24	23	21
Md.	1.20	.95	1.30	62	62	78
Va.	1.05	.80	1.15	530	349	512
W.Va.	1.04	1.15	1.05	36	48	41
N.C.	1.05	.85	1.10	539	397	431
S.C.	.88	.60	1.10	214	103	152
Ga.	.85	.65	.95	169	89	95
Ky.	1.09	.95	1.20	871	602	836
Tenn.	1.01	.80	1.10	1,049	528	827
Ala.	.92	.70	1.10	112	86	122
Miss.	1.08	.80	1.30	344	174	243
Ark.	.98	.60	1.10	619	122	292
La.	1.18	1.00	1.35	120	54	51
Okla.	1.06	.75	1.00	113	40	40
U. S.	1.04	.82	1.13	6,635	3,052	4,875

## PEANUTS PICKED AND THRESHED

State	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average	1954	Indicated	Average	1954	Indicated
	1944-53		1955	1944-53		1955
		Pounds			Thousand pounds	
Va.	1,465	1,650	1,850	207,413	174,900	209,050
N.C.	1,190	1,465	1,475	297,142	251,980	268,450
Tenn.	768	725	800	3,248	2,175	2,400
TOTAL (Va.-N.C. area)	1,286	1,527	1,610	508,502	429,055	479,900
S.C.	702	570	875	14,876	5,700	9,625
Ga.	782	615	1,100	657,004	276,750	613,800
Fla.	755	810	1,100	60,206	44,550	63,800
Ala.	774	550	1,100	280,931	110,550	236,500
Miss.	362	290	450	4,270	1,740	2,700
TOTAL (S.E. area)	773	608	1,092	1,017,286	432,290	926,425
Ark.	402	280	425	3,268	1,400	2,125
Okla.	560	410	725	110,572	38,540	97,875
Texas	488	385	650	272,522	108,185	237,250
N.Mex.	922	1,320	1,250	2,204	6,600	6,250
TOTAL (S.W. area)	514	402	674	395,306	154,725	343,500
UNITED STATES	784	737	1,057	1,921,095	1,023,070	1,749,825



## BEANS, DRY EDIBLE 1/

State	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average	1954	Indicated	Average	1954	Indicated
	1944-53	1954	1955	1944-53	1954	1955
	Pounds			Thousand bags 2/		
Maine	911	650	980	66	32	69
New York	1,046	950	900	1,452	1,396	1,314
Michigan	914	910	900	4,046	3,758	4,680
Total N.E.	941	918	901	5,574	5,186	6,063
Nebraska	1,578	1,700	1,650	1,038	1,309	1,270
Montana	1,494	1,800	1,800	222	270	306
Idaho	1,742	1,750	1,900	2,396	2,870	2,527
Wyoming	1,400	1,550	1,450	1,085	976	899
Washington	1,526	2,170	2,150	150	846	882
Total N.W.	1,605	1,752	1,783	4,896	6,271	5,884
Colorado	771	760	920	1,978	1,991	1,996
New Mexico	284	600	740	323	216	222
Arizona	499	600	600	59	48	54
Utah	468	500	500	45	65	55
Total S.W.	628	727	872	2,405	2,320	2,327
California:						
Large Lima	1,581	1,895	1,800	1,205	1,383	1,296
Baby Lima	1,588	1,958	1,600	1,018	842	432
Other	1,236	1,329	1,230	2,219	2,897	2,952
Total California	1,286	1,534	1,381	4,442	5,122	4,680
United States	1,078	1,199	1,178	17,317	18,899	18,954

1/ Includes beans grown for seed.

2/ Bags of 100 pounds (uncleaned).

## SUGAR BEETS

State	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average	1954	Indicated	Average	1954	Indicated
	1944-53	1954	1955	1944-53	1954	1955
	Short tons			Thousand short tons		
Ohio	10.4	16.2	15.0	183	247	255
Mich.	9.5	12.0	13.0	633	771	780
Wis.	9.8	12.2	10.0	108	135	60
Minn.	10.0	11.3	11.0	447	819	671
N. Dak.	10.2	11.3	11.5	223	418	391
S. Dak.	10.4	12.5	13.5	49	75	68
Nebr.	13.0	13.1	13.5	699	786	688
Kans.	9.7	10.2	11.0	57	62	66
Mont.	12.0	12.6	14.0	709	683	686
Idaho	17.1	17.6	19.5	1,201	1,569	1,482
Wyo.	12.6	13.1	13.0	411	475	377
Colo.	14.6	14.4	14.5	1,897	1,654	1,522
Utah	14.4	16.2	16.5	467	535	478
Wash.	20.8	22.3	22.5	375	761	675
Oreg.	19.5	21.7	22.5	346	389	382
Calif. 1/	18.0	21.2	21.5	2,554	4,641	3,526
Other						
States	11.8	14.5	13.8	73	71	69
U. S.	14.1	16.1	16.4	10,421	14,091	12,176

1/ Relates to year of harvest.

## SUGARCANE FOR SUGAR AND SEED

State	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average		Indicated	Average		Indicated
	1944-53	1954	1955	1944-53	1954	1955
		<u>Short tons</u>			<u>Thousand short tons</u>	
Louisiana	19.0	23.0	23.0	5,407	6,200	5,865
Florida	31.2	32.6	33.0	1,163	1,281	1,191
U. S.	20.4	24.2	24.2	6,570	7,481	7,056

## TOBACCO

State	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average		Indicated	Average		Indicated
	1944-53	1954	1955	1944-53	1954	1955
		<u>Pounds</u>			<u>Thousand pounds</u>	
Mass.	1,562	1,710	1,540	11,114	11,629	10,934
Conn.	1,394	1,472	1,329	25,446	22,674	21,665
Pa.	1,498	1,551	1,501	49,472	43,416	40,815
Ohio	1,277	1,677	1,667	25,315	28,840	25,000
Ind.	1,308	1,630	1,700	13,470	16,137	12,920
Wis.	1,464	1,532	1,417	30,178	22,680	21,822
Minn.	1,270	1,650	1,400	573	264	224
Mo.	1,054	1,325	1,100	5,801	5,698	3,520
Kans.	1,054	1,150	1,000	210	115	100
Md.	796	850	700	37,919	42,500	35,700
Va.	1,211	1,269	1,433	158,699	166,458	176,925
W. Va.	1,252	1,550	1,600	3,912	4,960	4,160
N. C.	1,207	1,308	1,568	855,264	913,874	1,043,435
S. C.	1,252	1,175	1,750	154,874	148,050	206,500
Ga.	1,132	1,172	1,439	114,536	124,220	146,740
Fla.	1,042	1,302	1,409	24,748	32,941	34,528
Ky.	1,219	1,562	1,550	442,376	502,972	395,110
Tenn.	1,271	1,397	1,481	143,556	148,118	126,800
Ala.	921	888	1,400	421	622	980
La.	579	800	500	205	240	150
U. S.	1,213	1,342	1,518	2,098,738	2,236,408	2,308,028



CROP PRODUCTION, October 1955

## TOBACCO BY CLASS AND TYPE

Crop Reporting Board, AMS, USDA

Class and Type		Type	Yield per acre		Production	
		No.	Average	1954	Indicated	Average
			1944-53		1955	1944-53
						1954
						1955
CLASS 1, FLUO-CURED:						
Pounds						
Thousand pounds						
Virginia	11	1,180	1,220	1,420	121,258	125,660
North Carolina	11	1,119	1,120	1,400	304,066	297,920
Total Old Belt	11	1,136	1,148	1,406	425,324	423,580
Total Eastern North Carolina Belt	12	1,256	1,430	1,675	428,016	477,620
North Carolina	13	1,238	1,325	1,600	105,346	113,950
South Carolina	13	1,252	1,175	1,750	154,874	148,050
Total South Carolina Belt	13	1,246	1,236	1,688	260,220	262,000
Georgia	14	1,132	1,170	1,440	113,470	122,850
Florida	14	1,025	1,290	1,430	20,732	27,735
Alabama	14	921	888	1,400	421	980
Total Georgia - Florida Belt	14	1,113	1,189	1,438	134,824	151,207
Total All Fluo-cured Types	11-14	1,195	1,261	1,553	1,248,185	1,314,407
CLASS 2, FIRE-CURED:						
Total Virginia Belt	21	1,098	1,060	1,250	12,956	10,600
Kentucky	22	1,053	1,300	1,400	11,026	12,090
Tennessee	22	1,189	1,250	1,450	29,265	25,500
Total Hopkinsville - Clarksville Belt	22	1,147	1,266	1,434	40,291	37,590
Kentucky	23	1,037	1,150	1,275	12,664	11,475
Tennessee	23	1,031	1,100	1,250	3,002	2,530
Total Paducah - Mayfield Belt	23	1,036	1,141	1,270	15,666	14,030
Total All Fire-cured Types	21-23	1,111	1,197	1,360	1,69,004	62,220
CLASS 3, AIR-CURED:						
3A Light Air-cured						
Ohio	31	1,234	1,650	1,600	17,248	20,790
Indiana	31	1,310	1,630	1,700	13,341	16,137
Missouri	31	1,054	1,325	1,000	5,801	5,698
Kansas	31	1,054	1,150	1,100	210	115
Virginia	31	1,619	1,880	1,875	21,229	26,508
West Virginia	31	1,252	1,550	2,000	3,912	4,960
North Carolina	31	1,598	1,920	2,200	17,835	24,384
Kentucky	31	1,238	1,595	1,575	390,112	452,980
Tennessee	31	1,312	1,445	1,500	106,467	115,600
Total Burley Belt	31	1,270	1,585	1,590	576,154	667,172
Total Southern Maryland Belt	32	1,066	850	1,000	37,919	42,500
Total All Light Air-cured	31-32	1,225	1,507	1,469	614,073	709,672
						93,000
						517,910
						35,700
						553,610

## TOBACCO BY CLASS AND TYPE - Continued

Class and Type	Type No.	Yield per acre		Production	
		Average 1944-53	1954	Average 1944-53	1954
		Pounds		Thousand pounds	
3B Dark Air-cured					
Kentucky	35	1,150	1,420	1,500	15,762
Tennessee	35	1,166	1,360	1,450	4,488
Total One Sucker	35	1,153	1,406	1,489	20,250
Total Green River Belt (Ky.)	36	1,097	1,400	1,400	10,640
Total Virginia Sun-cured Belt	37	988	900	975	10,300
Total All Dark Air-cured	35-37	1,117	1,325	1,376	34,590
CLASS 4, CIGAR FILLER:					
Total Pennsylvania Seedleaf	41	1,498	1,550	1,500	43,090
Total Miami Valley Types	42-44	1,362	1,750	1,800	8,050
Total Cigar Filler Types	41-44	1,478	1,578	1,547	51,140
CLASS 5, CIGAR BINDER:					
Massachusetts	51	1,642	1,620	1,480	164
Connecticut	51	1,613	1,660	1,500	14,586
Total Connecticut Valley Broadleaf	51	1,613	1,659	1,500	14,750
Massachusetts	52	1,716	1,870	1,720	9,075
Connecticut	52	1,645	1,790	1,610	3,660
Total Connecticut Valley Havana Seed	52	1,695	1,852	1,698	12,735
Total Pa. Havana Seed	53	2/ 1,444	1,630	1,575	2/ 1,291
Total Southern Wisconsin	54	1,471	1,480	1,430	13,408
Wisconsin	55	1,460	1,560	1,410	16,770
Minnesota	55	1,270	1,650	1,400	573
Total Northern Wisconsin	55	1,453	1,561	1,410	17,343
Total Cigar Binder Types	51-55	3/ 1,543	1,634	1,499	3/ 59,606
CLASS 6, CIGAR WRAPPER:					
Massachusetts	61	1,086	1,280	1,060	1,875
Connecticut	61	1,033	1,180	1,020	7,200
Total Connecticut Valley Shade-grown	61	1,044	1,202	1,030	9,075
Georgia	62	1,106	1,370	1,300	1,034
Florida	62	1,142	1,370	1,300	3,968
Total Georgia - Florida Shade-grown	62	1,134	1,370	1,300	5,002
Total Cigar Wrapper Types	61-62	1,073	1,264	1,132	14,078
Total All Cigar Types	41-62	1,248	1,545	1,457	130,580
CLASS 7, MISCELLANEOUS:					
Total Louisiana Perique	72	579	800	500	205
UNITED STATES	ALL	1,211	1,342	1,218	2,088,738
1/ Includes type 24 through 1949. 2/ Includes New York (type 53).					
3/ Includes type 56 through 1948.					



## APPLES, COMMERCIAL CROP 1/

Area and State	Production 2/			
	Average	1953	1954	Indicated
	1944-53	1953	1954	1955
<u>Thousand bushels</u>				
<b>Eastern States:</b>				
Maine	927	1,162	740	1,530
N.H.	883	1,115	800	1,460
Vt.	770	1,015	880	1,230
Mass.	2,436	2,888	2,180	3,300
R.I.	181	230	165	245
Conn.	1,232	1,414	1,500	1,780
N.Y.	14,046	13,120	16,900	17,100
N.J.	2,421	2,650	2,900	2,760
Pa.	6,008	4,100	6,020	5,700
Del.	361	270	280	220
Md.	1,176	848	1,485	1,072
Va.	9,025	6,417	12,900	5,380
W.Va.	3,642	3,176	5,600	3,700
N.C.	1,220	873	1,900	40
<b>Total Eastern States</b>	<b>44,327</b>	<b>39,278</b>	<b>54,250</b>	<b>45,517</b>
<b>Central States:</b>				
Ohio	3,114	2,620	3,000	3,112
Ind.	1,374	1,178	1,204	880
Ill.	3,082	2,542	2,260	1,500
Mich.	6,929	8,200	6,000	6,200
Wis.	1,040	1,008	1,000	1,200
Minn.	191	240	230	323
Iowa	180	205	141	335
Mo.	1,135	800	1,000	780
Nebr.	78	65	70	65
Kans.	366	174	206	220
Ky.	315	281	381	30
Tenn.	368	342	376	94
Ark.	477	124	384	80
<b>Total Central States</b>	<b>18,668</b>	<b>17,779</b>	<b>16,252</b>	<b>14,819</b>
<b>Western States:</b>				
Mont.	147	54	80	77
Idaho	1,655	1,344	1,130	1,670
Colo.	1,316	840	1,600	1,180
N.Mex.	592	103	760	650
Utah	422	319	370	380
Wash.	28,367	24,350	23,160	31,300
Oreg.	2,734	2,040	2,710	3,100
Calif.	8,174	7,200	9,200	8,630
<b>Total Western States</b>	<b>43,407</b>	<b>36,250</b>	<b>39,010</b>	<b>46,987</b>
<b>Total 35 States</b>	<b>106,402</b>	<b>93,307</b>	<b>109,512</b>	<b>107,323</b>

1/ Estimates of the commercial crop refer to the total production of apples in the commercial apple areas of each State.

2/ For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions.

## PEACHES

State	Production <sup>1/</sup>			
	Average 1944-53	1953	1954	Preliminary 1955
Thousand bushels				
N.H.	10	15	4	13
Mass.	65	88	59	77
R.I.	16	24	17	19
Conn.	141	160	134	145
N.Y.	1,337	1,247	1,010	1,300
N.J.	1,629	1,886	1,910	1,870
Pa.	2,189	2,080	2,550	2,250
Ohio	929	840	1,000	890
Ind.	509	434	546	101
Ill.	1,684	1,080	1,210	90
Mich.	3,744	2,870	2,550	2,150
Mo.	575	342	500	231
Kans.	104	52	130	108
Del.	204	141	116	105
Md.	480	379	502	448
Va.	1,533	1,240	1,200	315
W.Va.	546	454	682	566
N.C.	1,742	1,180	1,150	2/
S.C.	3,592	3,536	3,350	2/
Ga.	3,612	3,312	2,800	2/
Fla.	46	18	12	2/
Ky.	461	280	380	2/
Tenn.	478	243	355	2/
Ala.	786	1,000	1,130	2/
Miss.	572	608	276	2/
Ark.	1,901	1,836	984	2/
La.	149	179	70	2/
Okla.	408	402	78	2/
Texas	1,064	1,183	180	2/
Idaho	302	196	265	400
Colo.	1,751	1,312	2,230	2,110
N.Mex.	176	40	300	150
Utah	636	398	584	480
Wash.	1,875	1,670	1,500	2,400
Oreg.	572	496	300	568
Calif., all	32,948	33,252	31,252	33,753
Clingstone <sup>3/</sup>	21,527	22,626	19,251	22,502
Freestone	11,422	10,626	12,001	11,251
U. S.	68,767	64,473	61,316	50,539

<sup>1/</sup> For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions.

<sup>2/</sup> The 1955 crop was almost a complete failure because of spring freeze damage. Although a few peaches were produced, the production was too small to warrant a quantitative estimate at this time.

<sup>3/</sup> Mainly for canning.



## PEARS

State	Average 1944-53	Production 1/		Indicated 1955
		1953	1954	
Thousand bushels				
Mass.	41	45	22	47
Conn.	48	50	42	58
N.Y.	548	462	285	495
Pa.	225	151	185	185
Ohio	196	145	150	165
Ind.	111	70	72	55
Ill.	245	226	216	183
Mich.	781	1,260	820	950
Mo.	155	99	125	92
Kans.	74	34	62	48
Va.	143	74	125	21
W.Va.	58	36	81	36
N.C.	164	134	125	2/
S.C.	75	59	37	2/
Ga.	278	225	160	2/
Fla.	128	87	90	2/
Ky.	94	82	101	2/
Tenn.	115	105	151	2/
Ala.	181	117	116	2/
Miss.	220	189	110	2/
Ark.	132	102	59	2/
La.	148	110	79	2/
Okla.	122	129	31	2/
Texas	306	325	105	2/
Idaho	60	52	59	75
Colo.	180	150	270	165
Utah	168	84	320	140
Wash., all	6,853	6,470	5,620	7,280
Bartlett	5,039	4,680	4,120	5,400
Other	1,814	1,790	1,500	1,880
Oregon, all	5,480	5,925	4,065	6,200
Bartlett	2,147	2,367	1,500	2,600
Other	3,332	3,558	2,565	3,600
Calif., all	13,622	12,084	16,751	14,168
Bartlett	11,918	10,251	14,918	12,501
Other	1,704	1,833	1,833	1,667
U. S.	30,950	29,081	30,434	30,363

1/ For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions.

2/ The 1955 crop is almost a complete failure because of spring freeze damage. Although a few pears may be produced, the prospective production is too small to warrant a quantitative forecast at this time.

## GRAPES

State	Production <u>1/</u>			
	Average	1953	1954	Indicated
	1944-53			1955
T o n s				
N.Y.	58,920	67,200	94,000	75,400
N.J.	1,440	1,100	1,200	1,200
Pa.	17,250	17,000	26,600	25,000
Ohio	13,270	16,500	17,500	17,300
Ind.	1,370	700	700	600
Ill.	2,410	2,200	2,000	2,000
Mich.	31,650	49,500	46,000	21,000
Iowa	2,450	2,200	2,000	2,000
Mo.	3,980	2,700	2,700	2,500
Kans.	1,460	600	500	500
Va.	1,255	900	1,000	1,000
W.Va.	960	600	700	700
N.C.	3,330	2,500	2,600	2,300
S.C.	1,250	1,200	800	1,100
Ga.	1,950	1,600	1,400	1,200
Ark.	9,070	3,000	5,000	2,200
Ariz.	1,720	4,100	3,600	4,500
Wash.	24,510	46,100	31,100	55,000
Oreg.	1,420	1,300	1,000	1,300
Calif., all	2,744,900	2,479,000	2,329,000	2,916,000
Wine varieties	588,300	523,000	597,000	614,000
Table varieties	584,700	445,000	488,000	632,000
Raisin varieties	1,571,900	1,511,000	1,244,000	1,670,000
Raisins <u>2/</u>	245,780	232,000	167,000	---
Not dried	588,800	583,000	576,000	---
U. S.	2,924,565	2,700,000	2,569,400	3,133,800

1/ For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions.

2/ Dried basis: 1 ton of raisins equivalent to about 4 tons of fresh grapes.



## CITRUS FRUITS

CROP	: Condition Oct. 1 1/			: Production 1/			
AND	: Average: 1954 : 1955 : Average:			: 1953 : 1954 : Indicated			
STATE	: 1944-53:			: 1944-53:			: 1955
ORANGES:	Percent			Thousand boxes			
California, all	76	81	75	44,479	32,400	39,140	---
Navels & Misc. 2/	74	80	72	16,419	14,460	15,340	13,500
Valencias	76	82	77	28,060	17,940	23,800	3/
Florida, all	72	75	66	63,090	91,300	88,400	91,000
Temples	---	---	---	1,129	2,200	2,500	2,800
Other Early & midseason	73	77	68	33,601	48,000	49,500	49,200
Valencias	71	72	63	28,360	41,100	36,400	39,000
Texas, all	56	76	61	2,946	900	1,500	1,800
Early & midseason 2/	4/54	76	63	1,882	675	1,100	1,350
Valencias	4/52	75	57	1,064	225	400	450
Arizona	72	82	73	1,024	1,170	1,130	1,180
Navels & Misc. 2/	71	82	69	518	550	510	500
Valencias	73	81	78	505	620	620	680
Louisiana, all 2/	59	80	83	257	100	175	215
5 States 5/	73	78	71	111,296	125,870	130,345	---
Total Early & midseason 6/	---	---	---	53,807	65,985	69,125	67,565
Total Valencias	---	---	---	52,988	52,885	61,220	---
TANGERINES:							
Florida	66	71	54	4,550	5,000	5,100	4,600
All oranges & tangerines:							
5 States 5/	---	---	---	116,346	130,870	135,445	---
GRAPEFRUIT:							
Florida, all	64	61	66	31,440	42,000	34,800	38,000
Seedless	66	67	67	14,960	21,900	20,500	22,000
Other	63	55	65	16,480	20,100	14,300	16,000
Texas, all	48	72	49	11,980	1,200	2,500	2,200
Arizona, all	72	80	78	3,119	2,670	2,470	3,000
California, all	78	76	75	2,723	2,500	2,400	---
Desert Valleys	80	77	74	1,046	1,050	900	900
Other	76	75	75	1,677	1,450	1,500	3/
4 States 5/	59	67	61	49,262	48,370	42,170	---
LEMONS:							
California 5/	76	77	72	13,001	16,130	14,000	3/
LIMES:							
Florida 5/	64	87	86	248	370	380	400

1/Season begins with the bloom of the year and ends with the completion of harvest the following year. In California picking usually extends from about October 1 to December 31 of the following year. In other States the season begins about October 1 and ends in early summer, except for Florida limes, harvest of which usually starts about April 1. For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities donated to charity, unharvested and/or not utilized on account of economic conditions. In 1953 and 1954, estimates of such quantities were as follows (1,000 boxes): 1953—California Navel and miscellaneous oranges, 273; Valencias, 230; Florida tangerines, 500; grapefruit, seedless, 300; other, 1,000; 1954—California Navel and miscellaneous oranges, 346; Valencias, 265; Florida tangerines, 200.

2/Includes small quantities of tangerines. 3/First report of production from 1955 bloom for California Valencia oranges and grapefruit in "other" areas will be issued in December; first report for California lemons will be issued in November. 4/Short-time average. 5/Net content of box varies. In California and Arizona the approximate average for oranges is 77 lb. and grapefruit 65 lb. in the Desert Valleys; 68 lb. for California grapefruit in other areas; in Florida and other States, oranges, including tangerines, 90 lb. and grapefruit 80 lb.; California lemons, 79 lb.; Florida limes, 80 lb. 6/In California and Arizona, Navels and Miscellaneous.

Crop and State	:	Production 1/			:
	Average	:	:	Preliminary	:
	1944-53	:	1953	1954	1955
<hr/>					
		T o n s			
		F r e s h B a s i s			
APRICOTS:					
California	211,500	230,000	139,000	230,000	
Washington	18,000	12,200	11,300	23,000	
Utah	4,900	800	5,100	4,900	
<hr/>					
3 States	234,400	243,000	155,400	257,900	
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PLUMS:					
Michigan	5,700	6,400	6,600	4,400	
California	80,700	86,000	72,000	87,000	
PRUNES:					
Idaho	23,410	19,500	11,900	23,100	
Washington, all	21,250	21,700	13,200	21,100	
Eastern Washington	16,480	18,400	11,000	18,400	
Western Washington	4,770	3,300	2,200	2,700	
Oregon, all	62,010	48,400	42,500	60,700	
Eastern Oregon	14,480	14,400	1,500	15,700	
Western Oregon	47,530	34,000	41,000	45,000	
		Dry Basis 2/			
California	173,900	146,000	179,000	137,000	

Preliminary estimates of prime utilization usually published in this report will be published in the Crop Report to be issued November 10.



## PECANS

State	Production					
	Improved varieties 1/			Wild and seedling pecans		
	Average	1954	Indicated	Average	1954	Indicated
	1944-53		1955	1944-53		1955
<u>T h o u s a n d   p o u n d s</u>						
N.C.	2,114	860	575	257	140	150
S.C.	2,850	2,350	750	507	450	225
Ga.	30,941	16,400	3,200	6,040	3,600	800
Fla.	2,590	1,500	3,000	1,864	1,060	2,000
Ala.	12,806	6,500	2,000	2,920	1,500	500
Miss.	4,026	2,200	3,300	4,359	2,400	2,200
Ark.	768	700	1,000	3,846	1,850	3,600
La.	3,264	3,750	4,500	10,461	6,750	11,000
Okla.	1,421	1,500	1,400	17,739	13,000	27,600
Texas	4,270	3,200	2,600	28,395	20,800	19,400
U. S.	65,050	38,960	22,325	76,387	51,550	67,475

State	All Pecans		
	Production		
	Average 1944-53	1954	Indicated 1955
<u>T h o u s a n d   p o u n d s</u>			
N.C.	2,371	1,000	725
S.C.	3,357	2,800	975
Ga.	36,981	20,000	4,000
Fla.	4,453	2,560	5,000
Ala.	15,726	8,000	2,500
Miss.	8,385	4,600	5,500
Ark.	4,614	2,550	4,600
La.	13,725	10,500	15,500
Okla.	19,160	14,500	29,000
Texas	32,665	24,000	22,000
U. S.	141,437	90,510	89,800

1/ Budded, grafted, or topworked varieties.

## MISCELLANEOUS FRUITS AND NUTS

Crop and State	Condition October 1			Production 1/		
	Average:	1954	1955	Average:	1954	Indicated
	: 1944-53:	:	:	: 1944-53 :	: 1954 :	: 1955
	<u>Percent</u>			<u>Tons</u>		
AVOCADOS:						
Florida	---	---	---	5,230	11,800	14,000
FIGS:						
California						
Dried )	81	82	88	2/30,740	2/25,900	---
Not dried)				13,700	11,000	---
OLIVES:						
California	51	62	43	44,400	3/50,000	---
ALMONDS:						
California	---	---	---	38,180	43,200	35,600
FILBERTS:						
Oregon	---	---	---	6,750	8,000	6,300
Washington	---	---	---	979	670	620
2 States	---	---	---	7,729	8,670	6,920
WALNUTS:						
California	---	---	---	64,990	67,000	68,000
Oregon	---	---	---	7,320	8,400	7,000
2 States	---	---	---	72,310	75,400	75,000

1/For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions.

2/Dry basis.

3/Revised.

## CRANBERRIES

State	Production 1/			
	Average	1953	1954	Indicated
	: 1944-53 :	:	:	: 1955
	<u>Barrels</u>			
Mass.	510,700	690,000	590,000	560,000
N.J.	82,200	112,000	87,000	96,000
Wis.	185,700	295,000	250,000	315,000
Wash.	43,330	74,000	61,500	65,400
Oreg.	16,910	32,300	30,000	32,500
5 States	838,840	1,203,300	1,018,500	1,068,900

1/For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions.



## POTATOES 1/

GROUP	Yield per acre			Production		
AND	Average	1954	Indicated	Average	1954	Indicated
STATE	1944-53	1954	1955	1944-53	1954	1955
	Bushels			Thousand bushels		
<u>LATE STATES:</u>						
Maine	375	320	440	61,758	48,960	68,200
N. H.	227	260	265	1,137	988	1,034
Vt.	178	200	215	1,146	720	731
Mass.	208	250	200	2,769	2,100	1,740
R. I.	241	280	275	1,323	1,148	1,155
Conn.	244	345	230	2,957	3,140	2,162
N. Y., L. I.	294	370	345	17,178	19,240	18,630
N. Y., Up-State	215	280	265	16,163	12,320	11,130
Pa.	199	250	240	18,568	14,500	13,680
W. Va.	99	120	130	2,086	1,680	1,690
9 Eastern	274.7	299.4	312.7	125,086	104,796	120,152
Ohio	186	250	260	6,355	5,750	5,980
Ind.	185	275	275	3,609	3,438	3,025
Ill.	93	90	100	1,075	360	400
Mich., all 2/	149	200	162	14,252	9,800	8,270
Late summer	3/148	140	175	3/ 1,108	700	910
Fall	3/183	207	160	3/11,385	9,100	7,360
Wis., all 2/	160	215	202	12,358	11,610	11,085
Late summer	3/195	195	195	3/ 4,180	3,588	3,705
Fall	3/207	225	205	3/ 8,256	8,022	7,380
Minn., all 2/	145	205	172	15,190	16,605	14,056
Late summer	3/180	188	210	3/ 832	846	966
Fall	3/168	205	170	3/12,851	15,759	13,090
Iowa	111	100	125	1,635	600	750
N. Dak.	161	200	150	19,058	20,600	14,700
S. Dak.	114	140	125	2,139	1,680	1,338
9 Central	153.4	204.5	175.0	75,670	70,443	59,604
Nebr.	196	210	220	8,969	4,620	4,400
Mont.	188	245	260	2,410	2,401	2,548
Idaho, all 2/	268	272	298	41,758	40,800	49,225
Late summer	3/342	365	350	3/ 3,050	3,431	3,500
Fall	3/284	266	295	3/39,215	37,369	45,725
Wyo.	200	240	230	1,784	1,536	1,633
Colo., all 2/	282	320	301	18,126	17,600	17,145
Late summer	3/367	340	385	3/ 3,820	3,060	3,465
Fall	3/314	316	285	3/13,748	14,540	13,680
N. Mex.	112	130	135	222	78	94
Utah	213	260	250	3,066	3,380	3,375
Nev.	238	300	340	488	510	476
Wash., all 2/	346	440	410	10,595	13,200	16,005
Late summer	3/415	474	415	3/ 6,309	8,295	8,715
Fall	3/356	392	405	3/ 4,617	4,905	7,290
Oreg., all 2/	294	330	340	11,613	13,200	14,295
Late summer	3/295	330	330	3/ 3,002	3,960	4,290
Fall	3/340	330	345	3/ 8,722	9,240	10,005
Calif., late 1/ 2/	354	335	371	14,195	15,410	18,170
Late summer	3/430	440	470	3/ 5,773	5,280	6,110
Fall	3/353	298	335	3/ 9,581	10,130	12,060
11 Western	272.1	301.0	314.9	113,226	112,735	127,366
29 LATE STATES	230.0	269.4	280.3	313,982	287,274	307,122

## POTATOES 1/ (Continued)

GROUP AND STATE	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average	1954	Indicated	Average	1954	Indicated
	1944-53	1954	1955	1944-53	1954	1955
		Bushels			Thousand bushels	
<u>INTERMEDIATE STATES:</u>						
N. J.	229	241	285	10,207	5,784	6,982
Del.	141	278	289	582	2,002	2,659
Md.	132	130	177	1,500	767	1,044
Va.	157	153	193	7,775	4,789	6,369
Ky.	90	85	105	2,496	1,445	1,732
Mo.	104	100	132	1,989	1,080	1,188
Kans.	85	74	101	896	252	333
7 INTERMED. STATES	154.4	161.7	200.3	25,446	16,126	20,307
36 LATE & INTERMED.	222.3	260.2	273.5	339,427	304,100	327,429
<u>EARLY STATES:</u>						
N. C.	137	151	174	8,508	5,889	6,960
S. C.	119	145	107	1,979	1,595	1,102
Ga.	74	79	86	872	395	344
Fla.	192	293	263	5,698	9,786	10,178
Tenn.	87	95	102	2,366	1,425	1,224
Ala.	112	157	62	4,056	3,925	1,426
Miss.	68	80	60	1,158	560	360
Ark.	79	91	91	1,954	819	710
La.	64	82	52	1,418	927	499
Okla.	73	88	92	860	264	276
Texas	103	107	154	3,479	2,033	2,772
Ariz.	318	322	358	1,601	1,513	1,969
Calif. 1/	400	400	465	27,770	22,800	32,085
13 EARLY STATES	173.6	216.9	242.6	61,719	51,931	59,905
U. S.	213.1	252.8	268.3	401,146	356,031	387,334
1/ Early and late crops shown separately for California; combined for all other States. 2/ 1954 "fall" crop and 1955 "all" crop derived. 3/ Average 1949-53.						

## HOPS

State	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average	1954	Preliminary	Average	1954	Preliminary
	1944-53	1954	1955	1944-53	1954	1955
		Pounds			Thousand pounds	
Idaho	1,732	2,070	2,100	1,478	3,312	3,360
Washington	1,720	1,660	1,590	22,057	23,074	20,670
Oregon	1,038	1,210	1,180	16,260	6,897	4,602
California	1,568	1,600	1,630	13,826	10,080	8,476
U. S.	1,402	1,577	1,566	53,621	43,363	37,108



## SWEETPOTATOES

State	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average	1954	Indicated	Average	1954	Indicated
	1944-53		1955	1944-53		1955
	<u>Bushels</u>			<u>Thousand bushels</u>		
N.J.	152	174	145	2,336	2,958	2,465
Ind.	115	110	120	114	44	48
Ill.	91	90	90	181	90	90
Iowa	99	90	110	124	90	110
Mo.	99	75	80	414	75	80
Kans.	94	70	70	144	77	77
Del.	136	130	135	102	52	68
Md.	157	180	185	1,097	990	1,018
Va.	126	140	150	2,560	2,800	3,150
N.C.	107	93	95	5,690	3,999	4,275
S.C.	96	65	105	4,145	1,495	2,520
Ga.	77	42	90	4,080	966	1,350
Fla.	68	52	65	767	638	650
Ky.	85	84	95	788	353	428
Tenn.	96	85	100	2,048	1,020	1,200
Ala.	78	55	95	3,338	935	1,425
Miss.	83	57	95	3,363	1,083	1,805
Ark.	78	55	95	1,066	341	494
La.	95	93	100	9,319	8,835	9,800
Okla.	72	70	90	396	189	315
Texas	77	45	100	3,664	1,350	2,600
Calif.	111	125	125	1,214	1,500	1,625
U. S.	94.3	86.5	105.1	46,951	29,880	35,593

MILK PRODUCED AND "GRAIN" FED PER MILK COW IN HERDS KEPT BY REPORTERS <sup>1/</sup>

State	Milk produced per milk cow			"Grain" fed per milk cow <sup>2/</sup>		
and	October 1, av.	Oct. 1,	Oct. 1,	October 1, av.	Oct. 1,	Oct. 1,
Division	1944-53	1954	1955	1944-53	1954	1955
	Pounds			Pounds		
Maine	17.0	19.8	20.2	5.2	5.5	5.7
N.H.	17.5	20.6	21.5	4.6	4.4	5.4
Vt.	16.1	16.8	18.6	4.4	4.4	4.9
Mass.	19.2	19.8	21.4	5.9	5.3	5.4
Conn.	18.9	21.6	22.3	5.7	6.0	6.3
N.Y.	19.1	19.3	21.5	5.5	5.4	5.8
N.J.	21.2	22.5	23.0	7.1	7.2	7.1
Pa.	18.5	19.2	21.2	6.3	6.5	6.9
N.Atl.	18.84	19.60	21.25	5.6	5.7	6.1
Ohio	17.6	19.8	20.1	4.9	5.5	5.9
Ind.	16.4	19.0	19.2	4.6	5.2	5.8
Ill.	16.2	17.6	18.6	4.7	4.9	5.5
Mich.	18.7	19.9	21.8	4.8	5.5	6.0
Wis.	16.2	16.4	16.8	3.6	4.0	4.5
E.N.Cent.	16.89	17.96	18.63	4.3	4.8	5.3
Minn.	13.4	13.7	15.3	2.8	3.1	4.1
Iowa	15.4	16.6	17.3	4.5	4.9	6.0
Mo.	13.4	13.5	15.0	3.6	5.0	4.6
N.Dak.	12.4	12.7	12.6	2.7	3.2	3.4
S.Dak.	11.5	12.0	12.8	2.5	2.8	3.2
Nebr.	13.5	15.4	15.8	3.5	3.1	4.1
Kans.	13.1	15.4	15.6	3.8	4.6	5.0
W.N.Cent.	13.44	14.46	15.17	3.5	4.0	4.6
Md.	17.5	19.0	19.0	5.9	6.1	6.1
Va.	15.1	16.8	17.9	3.9	4.5	4.6
W.Va.	13.8	14.8	14.9	2.6	3.0	3.3
N.C.	13.8	15.1	15.6	4.2	4.9	4.7
S.C.	11.6	11.7	11.4	3.3	4.0	3.8
Ga.	9.7	10.0	10.5	3.3	4.0	4.3
S.Atl.	13.59	14.73	15.23	3.8	4.4	4.5
Ky.	13.5	13.2	14.0	3.0	3.7	3.7
Term.	11.9	11.8	12.6	3.2	4.1	4.2
Ala.	9.0	8.3	8.8	3.3	4.3	4.2
Miss.	7.6	7.7	7.7	1.9	2.9	3.5
Ark.	9.1	9.3	9.5	2.4	4.1	3.3
La.	6.9	6.8	7.5	2.6	3.3	2.8
Okla.	10.2	10.3	12.2	2.8	4.0	4.7
Texas	8.6	9.8	8.9	3.5	4.8	4.2
S.Cent.	10.15	10.43	11.28	2.9	4.0	3.9
Mont.	15.4	17.3	16.9	2.6	3.4	3.3
Idaho	18.8	20.2	19.9	3.6	3.5	3.6
Wyo.	16.8	18.9	18.6	2.8	2.9	3.2
Colo.	14.8	19.3	18.0	4.0	4.8	4.7
Utah	18.6	20.2	20.9	3.5	3.3	3.8
Wash.	19.3	20.8	20.6	4.6	4.3	4.8
Oreg.	17.2	17.8	17.8	4.5	4.0	4.8
Calif.	19.5	21.9	22.0	4.5	4.5	4.8
West.	17.88	19.55	20.17	4.1	4.2	4.5
U.S.	14.81	15.78	16.61	3.94	4.49	4.82

<sup>1/</sup>Figures for New England States and New Jersey represent combined crop and special dairy reporters; other States, regions, and U. S., crop reporters only. Regional figures include less important dairy States not shown separately.

<sup>2/</sup>Includes grain, millfeeds, and other concentrates.



## SEPTEMBER EGG PRODUCTION

State	Number of layers on:		Eggs per		Total eggs produced			
and	hand during Sept.		100 layers		During	September: Jan.-Sept. incl.		
Division:	1954	1955	1954	1955	1954	1955	1954	1955
	Thousands		Number			Millions		
Maine	3,614	4,058	1,512	1,620	55	66	524	595
N.H.	2,593	2,486	1,623	1,584	42	39	371	351
Vt.	848	791	1,656	1,578	14	12	138	122
Mass.	4,801	4,551	1,689	1,584	81	72	715	666
R. I.	546	505	1,614	1,632	9	8	78	75
Conn.	4,207	3,834	1,656	1,647	70	63	563	548
N.Y.	12,804	12,996	1,518	1,530	194	199	1,802	1,917
N.J.	16,500	15,886	1,554	1,518	256	241	2,191	2,262
Pa.	21,762	23,214	1,518	1,524	330	354	3,122	3,337
N.Atl.	67,675	68,321	1,553	1,543	1,051	1,054	9,504	9,873
Ohio	16,146	15,565	1,353	1,401	218	218	2,244	2,307
Ind.	16,110	15,665	1,362	1,332	219	209	2,243	2,269
Ill.	18,030	17,600	1,272	1,332	229	234	2,475	2,644
Mich.	8,822	9,194	1,335	1,392	118	128	1,307	1,334
Wis.	10,940	11,182	1,326	1,386	145	155	1,637	1,737
E.N.Cent.	70,048	69,206	1,326	1,364	929	944	9,906	10,291
Minn.	20,343	20,830	1,305	1,386	265	289	3,012	3,174
Iowa	22,514	21,257	1,392	1,422	313	302	3,728	3,870
Mo.	13,310	13,338	1,152	1,248	153	166	2,049	2,056
N.Dak.	3,028	3,021	1,191	1,266	36	38	463	460
S.Dak.	6,251	6,396	1,183	1,221	74	78	1,029	1,088
Nebr.	9,341	8,746	1,239	1,248	116	109	1,405	1,492
Kans.	9,816	9,176	1,152	1,266	113	116	1,371	1,450
W.N.Cent.	84,603	82,764	1,265	1,327	1,070	1,098	13,057	13,590
Del.	814	770	1,095	1,110	9	9	112	108
Md.	3,093	3,011	1,245	1,242	39	37	439	446
Va.	6,065	6,028	1,218	1,296	74	78	866	889
W. Va.	2,866	2,652	1,272	1,266	36	34	390	401
N.C.	8,346	8,245	1,269	1,314	106	108	1,109	1,127
S.C.	3,447	3,608	1,164	1,314	40	47	433	474
Ga.	5,688	6,164	1,206	1,395	69	86	727	848
Fla.	2,510	2,463	1,374	1,410	34	35	370	377
S.Atl.	32,829	32,941	1,240	1,318	407	434	4,446	4,670
Ky.	7,550	7,871	1,161	1,134	88	89	997	1,079
Tenn.	6,328	6,164	1,062	1,164	67	72	769	792
Ala.	4,992	5,070	1,098	1,176	55	60	594	659
Miss.	4,702	4,558	930	999	44	46	567	547
Ark.	4,886	5,382	987	1,128	48	61	600	646
La.	2,694	2,864	1,059	1,068	29	31	329	338
Okla.	6,466	5,962	1,032	1,212	67	72	777	832
Texas	18,530	17,634	1,176	1,242	218	219	2,273	2,349
S.Cent.	56,148	55,505	1,097	1,171	616	650	6,906	7,242
Mont.	1,253	1,294	1,314	1,422	16	18	184	186
Idaho	1,473	1,422	1,362	1,392	20	20	227	214
Wyo.	582	544	1,332	1,458	8	8	84	79
Colo.	2,134	2,064	1,236	1,284	26	27	299	291
N.Mex.	746	684	1,182	1,248	9	9	101	98
Ariz.	480	490	1,266	1,290	6	6	67	72
Utah	1,945	2,023	1,440	1,485	28	30	322	332
Nev.	126	132	1,290	1,320	2	2	18	20
Wash.	4,034	3,784	1,677	1,638	68	62	610	607
Oreg.	2,628	2,707	1,536	1,515	40	41	418	432
Calif.	23,401	23,209	1,701	1,704	398	395	3,386	3,524
West.	38,802	38,353	1,600	1,611	621	618	5,716	5,855
U. S.	350,105	347,090	1,341	1,382	4,694	4,798	49,535	51,521

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